THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MRS. BOTKIN FOUND GUILTY AND GIVEN A LIFETIME SENTENCE

Jury Remains Out Less Than Five Hours and Brings in a Verdict Which Makes the Woman a Convict.

RESULT IS QUITE A SURPRISE

Prisoner Breaks Down During the Speech of the District Attorney.

HE WAS SEVERE ON THE DEFENDANT

Judge Cook Took More Than an Hour in Which To Charge the Jury and Mrs. Botkin Almost Lost trol of Herself.

San Francisco, December 30.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was tonight found guilty of murder in the first degree for causing the death of Mrs. John P. Dunning, by sending a box of poisoned candy to her temporary home in Dover, Delaware.

The condemned murderess will be spared the ignominious death on the gallows, however, the jury that found her guilty imposing only the penalty of life imprisonment.

The verdict was unexpected. An acquittal was confidently awaited by the defense, while the prosecution feared a disagreement. Rumors had been in circulation to the effect that several of the jurors strongly favored the defense and that their opinions were too firmly grounded to be capable of change.

Although the jury was out only four hours, more than one of which was devoted to dinner, it is currently reported tonight that the verdict was the result of a compromise. Considering the unexpectedness of the verdict, Mrs. Botkin kept herself well in hand when her fate was announced. Not until the jury and most of the spectators had left the court room did she give evidence of collapse. Then she sank back half fainting, but speedily revived when given a glass of water.

The jury retired at 5:55 p. m., but soon afterward was taken to dinner in charge of a deputy from the sheriff's office. During the meal-hour no reference was made to the case by any of the men in whose hands lay the fate of Mrs. Botkin.

On returning to the jury room the evidence was carefully gone over and prolonged discussion followed. It is not known how many ballots were taken before a final agreement was reached.

Jury Returns with Verdict.

At 9 o'clock word was sent to Judge Carroll Cook that the jury was prepared to make a report. Court was immediately convened and at 9:15 o'clock, just four hours after the case had been placed in its hands, the jury stated, through its foreman, that an agreement had been reached, the verdict being that Mrs. Botkin, accused of killing Mrs. John P. Dunning, by means of poisoned candy sent through the mails, was guilty of murder in the first degree. In accordance with the laws of California, which empowers the jury to decide between hanging and imprisonment in such cases, the penalty was fixed at imprisonment for life.

While at no time during the trial had Mrs. Botkin expressed herself as anticipating such a verdict, she received it with remarkable calmness, exhibiting no trace of emotion, though she sat close to her sister, Mrs. Roberts, and seemed to look to her for sympathy. After the jury had been polled in the usual manner, Judge Cook announced that sentence would be prenounced on Saturday, January 7th. He then remanded the prisoner to the custody of the sheriff, to be imprisoned in the county jail until called to pronounce sentence, when she will be removed to the penitentiary.

When the courtroom was cleared, after Mrs. Botkin had announced to the deputy sheriff in a clear voice that she was ready to go with him to prison, occurred the only sensational incident of the evening. The condemned woman attempted to rise, when her highly strung nerves seemed to relax and suddenly she fell back into the arms of Mrs. Roberts. It was thought she had fainted, but in a moment a glass of water revived her and she resumed her usual appearance, though the intense nervous strain was still apparent in the twitching of her facial muscles and the quick movement of her hands as her fingers drummed on the table. In a few minutes she apparently shook off all signs of excitement and quietly accompanied the deputy sheriff out of the courtroom.

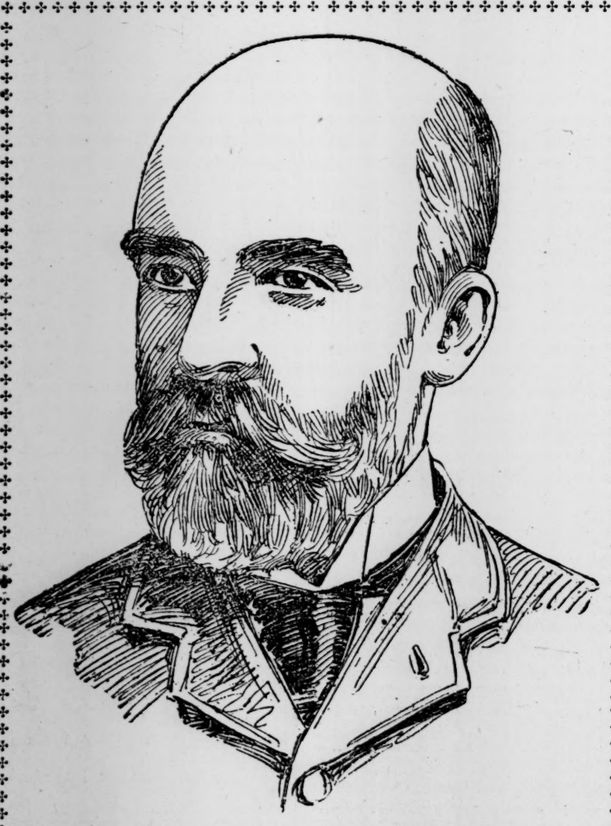
Late this evening District Attorney Hosmer completed his argument and Judge Cook read his charge to the jury.

Mrs. Botkin Severely Arraigned.

The arguments closed with District Attorney Hosmer. He commenced his argument with the incidents attending the arrival of the package of candy at the Dover postoffice. He condemned the defense for insinuating that the package might have been placed in the mail bag by any one connected with the postoffice. He accused the attorneys of going behind the facts. He traced the package to the Pennington home and its delivery to unsuspecting Mrs. Dunning, and the passing of the bonbons to other guests, their sickness and the death of Mrs. Dunning and her sister. Mr. Hosmer deftly pictured the grief of the parents and friends of the Pennington and Dunning families and concluded with a scathing attack upon the prisoner. He took up the analysis of the candy by Chemist Wolf, of Dover, Del., and Professor Price, of this city. He ridiculed the defense for its contentions that members of the police department of this city, or even the chemists themselves, might have inserted the poison to make out a case. He pointed out that Chemist Wolf had found lump arsenic and that Dr. Price had discovered the presence of powerful arsenic.

Mr. Hosmer addressed the jury on the rights of witnesses. He contended that all witnesses were entitled to respect and credit until disproved, and none of the witnesses for the prosecution, he asserted, had been proved untruthful. The attorneys for the defense attacked all of the witnesses for the prosecution and introduced matters entirely irrelevant to the case in an attempt to besmirch and to belittle their testimony. He attacked Attorney Knight

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MATIAS ROMERO, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR,
Who Died of Appendicitis in Washington Yesterday Morning.

CUBANS STRIKE FOR MORE PAY.

DOCK LABORERS NOT SATISFIED WITH BETTER WAGES.

General Wood's Threat To Bring Negroes from Jamaica Causes Men To Return To Work.

Santiago de Cuba, December 30.—The boon of employment at fair wages is seemingly not appreciated by Cuban laborers. A few days ago the dock laborers struck for a raise of 55 cents a day. They were getting $1.25 a day, which is 25 cents more than they were getting under the Spaniards. Now they refuse to go to work under $1.80.

General Wood told the ringleaders that if they did not instantly go to work he would import all the negro laborers from Jamaica that were required for government purposes. As a result several returned to work and enough were obtained to unload the Port Victor.

Twenty miles so far have been completed of the road between Santiago and Holguin, a distance of about 130 miles. This road, when finished, will be of great value to the military department of the province, as well as of inestimable advantage to the country districts.

During the Spanish rule there had only been the semblance of a road, nothing but a mountain tract in many places, almost impassable for men and horses. The making of this road means that a large body of troops can be massed at any point in about one-tenth the time it would formerly have occupied.

General Wood has ordered that in future four heavy wagons will be allowed on the public docks, which have just been put in excellent repair. Railroad iron has been laid to the extreme end of the docks and in future freight will be transferred from vessels into cars, which at present will unload down the road into wagons, but in the near future it is probable that the line will be extended all along the water front so that merchants in that vicinity will be able to get their goods trans-shipped direct from their cars to their warehouses.

CABINET DISCUSSES CUBA.

MILITARY GOVERNOR'S WORK IS THOUGHT TO BE TOO HEAVY.

A Number of Bureaus Will Be Established with Responsible Head for Each.

Washington, December 30.—The cabinet meeting today was not concluded until nearly 2 o'clock, nearly the entire session being consumed in discussing matters in connection with the administration of the law in Cuba.

It was pointed out that the collection of taxes and customs dues, the administration of the laws relating to postal matters, and the courts and many important branches of the island would be a burden too heavy to be borne by the military governor, assisted only by a small staff, all more or less inexperienced in such matters.

Practically a new government had to be established, and it was agreed that the multitudinous affairs incident to such an undertaking could be successfully administered only by the creation of several bureaus, at the head of which be placed men of wide experience in the particular work to which they would be assigned, all to be under the general direction of the military governor. These matters were gone over at some length, and it is expected that the several cabinet members will take up the details of the proposed plan at once, as far as their respective departments are concerned, and submit their conclusions to the president at an early date.

It is proposed to duplicate, in a small way, and as far as practicable the system now in force in the United States, the collection of customs and of taxes being directly responsible to the military governor, the same as our secretary of the treasury, who is charged with these functions, is to the president. It is proposed, too, to employ citizens of the island in every subordinate capacity, if this can be done without detriment to the service. This course, it is contended, would promote a friendly feeing toward the United States and avoid the friction that necessarily would result from sending among them men who are strangers to their customs and traditions

APPEAL TO CUBANS SENT OUT.

DELEGATION NOW IN UNITED STATES DISPATCHES CIRCULAR.

Document Recalls the Fact That They Fought for Independence, Not Annexation.

New York, December 30.—The Cuban delegation to the United States has just prepared and sent to Cuba an elaborate appeal ih circular form to be widely distributed to all natives, to remember that they fought for independence and not for annexation.

The manifesto reviews the struggle to throw off Spain's tyranny and recounts the glories of the victory and refers to the action of congress in declaring that a stable government shall be established.

"If annexation were to be desired, it would be better to have it brought about now than later, and for that reason it is desired that the question should be settled finally at the present time. Yet it is sufficiently known that the Cubans made war and fought for independence, not for annexation, and that all the precious blood that has been shed and all the hardships endured and all the suffering were to gain independence and nothing short of that.

"It is ridiculous to try to answer the accusations that the Cuban people are indolent, that they are uneducated, unfaithful and unable to govern themselves. Their industry, labor and energy have made Cuba in many respects one of the most productive countries of the world.

"Their duty now is to stand by the lone star banner, which signifies independence and liberty, the greatest blessings of heaven.

"Remember, that Cuba has not fought and endured for a change of masters, but that her people may be their own masters.

"We are none the less grateful to the people of the United States for their aid and support and in doing what they have done to free Cuba from Spain they have but repaid the great debt which they owed to humanity, justice and the right for the aid they received from Lafayette and France during their war for independence."

CONTROLS 425,000 SPINDLES.

One Man Now Owns Largest Cotton Manufacturing Plant in World.

Providence, R. I., December 30.—Robert Knight has practically obtained control of the interests of R. B. & R. Knight, the largest cotton manufacturing firm in the world. The transaction will be finished this week and will involve the transfer of fifteen mills, located in eleven villages in this state, and four in Massachusetts; fifteen mill villages with about 1,700 tenements occupied by operatives, company stores and farming property, and also includes the mercantile interests of the firm, which disposes of its entire product to the trade without the medium of commission houses, having a principal store in New York, with branches at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities and headquarters in Providence.

The mills employ about 5,000 operatives and have 11,000 looms with about 425,000 spindles.

BRYAN SPEAKS AT LINCOLN BANQUET

Complimentary Reception Tendered Nebraskan at Capital.

TRAVELING MEN THE HOSTS

Democratic Leader Shows Strong Opposition to Expansion.

BAILEY WAS ONLY NOTABLE ABSENTEE

Two Hundred and Fifty Admirers of Mr. Bryan Are Invited To Meet Him and Hear the Nebraskan on the Issues of day.

Lincoln, Neb., December 30.—A complimentary reception and banquet to Colonel W. J. Bryan was tendered tonight by the Nebraska Traveling Men's Bryan Club, at the Lincoln hotel.

Invitations were sent to 250 admirers of Mr. Bryan, which were with few exceptions accepted. The only notable absentee was Congressman Bailey, of Texas, who was to have responded to the toast "Democracy," but who telegraphed from Washington his inability to be present. The dining hall was thrown open at 9 o'clock and the speech-making began an hour later.

Mr. Bryan responded to the sentiment: "America's Mission; Let Not the Crime of the East E'er Crimson Thy Name, Be Freedom and Science and Virtue Thy Fame."

After commending members of the club for their fidelity to the Chicago platform, Mr. Bryan proceeded to discuss the Philippine question. He insisted that a colonial policy was wrong in principle and unwise, and he predicted that it will prove unprofitable in practice. He said in part:

"You have labored diligently to prevent foreign financiers from disregarding the rights of the American people, now you are called upon to use your influence to prevent the American people from disregarding the rights of others. Self-restraint is a difficult virtue to practice. Solomon says that 'he who rules his own spirit is better than he that takeeh a city.' The American people have shown that they can take a city; will they be able to restrain the spirit of conquest?

Must Not Go Back Centuries.

"It has been the boast of our nation that every right makes might. Shall we abandon the motto of the republic and go back a century to the monarchial motto, which asserts that might makes right?

"Be not carried away by the excitement incident to war; it will soon subside. Our people will turn again to the paths of peace; justice will resume her reign.

"Be steadfast in the faith of the fathers; your fight is for yourselves as well as your country. In the words of the distinguished Georgian, Hill, 'who saves his country saves himself and all things saved do bless him. Who lets his country die lets all things die, dies himself ignobly—and all things dying curse him.'

"Imperialism finds the inspiration in dollars, not in duty. It is not our duty to burden our people with increased taxes in order to give a few speculators an opportunity for exploitation; it is not our duty to sacrifice the best blood of our nation in tropical jungles in an attempt to stifle the very sentiments which have given vitality to American institutions. It is not our duty to deny the people of the Pallippines that for which our forefathers fought from Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

"Our nation has a mission, but it is to liberate those who are in bondage, not to place shackles upon those who are struggling to be free.

Rejoices in Dewey's Victory.

"We rejoice in the marvelous victory won by Dewey in Manila bay. We would give to him a sacred place in history and crown his memory with blessings. To us he is a hero, to the Philippines he can be a savior. Let him be known to posterity not as the subjugator of an alien race, but as the redeemer of an oppressed people—not as a Lord Clive, but as a LaFayette. The gratitude of a people is better than a jeweled sword."

The second most notable address was that of Hon. J. G. Johnson, democratic national committeeman from Kansas, who spoke to the sentiment, "No Trusts." He took the position that the trust system of the country is the direct outgrowth of the protective tariff system, without which to prevent foreign competition there could be no successful "cornering" of the ordinary manufactured products of the country. He claimed that there was no present financial activity except in trust protected industries and insisted that the system had all of the worst elements of state socialism, without any of its advantages to the public. He closed by exorting his hearers "to assist in the overthrow of the republican party and thereby eliminate both the protective tariff and the trusts."

He thought there was no heaven-sent call to carry freedom across the sea when there is such a crying need for financial, commercial and industrial emancipation at home.

The other speakers were Governor Holcomb and Governor-elect W. A. Pointer.

CRUSHED HIS SON'S SKULL IN.

Molder on a Spree Kills His Twelve-Year-Old Child.

Cincinnati, December 30.—Frank Wehr, a molder, today struck his only son Frank, aged twelve, on the head with a hammer and crushed the skull. The crime was committed at his home on Pike street.

Wehr had been drinking heavily and had even robbed his child's bank to procure whisky. He was on the verge of collapse last night and now says that it seems to him that either he or Frank must die and he determined it should be Frank.

The prostrate mother says she knows her husband was insane when he committed the murder.

ITALY WANTS EXPLANATION.

CRUISER HAS BEEN ORDERED TO COLOMBIAN WATERS AGAIN.

Insults Are Alleged To Have Been Offered European Country by South Americans.

Colon, Colombia, December 30.—The local press, referring today to the report that the Italian second class cruiser Fieramosca, under command of Admiral de Brochettl, has been ordered to Colombian waters to demand satisfaction for alleged recent insults offered to Italian naval officers, says that Colombia "should act with dignity, prudence and forbearance, so as to attract the attention of the nations of the world to the repeated display of might versus right."

The insults of which the Italian government is said to complain grew directly out of the Cerruti affair. Last summer when the Italian squadron went to Colombian waters to enforce President Cleveland's award, it made a diversion into Venezuelan waters and the Venezuelan government conferred certain honors and decorations upon the officers of the squadron. Several Colombian deputies, upon whom the Venezuelan government had bestowed the same decorations, returned them to Venezuela with the statement that they considered it a disgrace to wear decorations which had been bestowed upon Italians. The Italian government called upon the Colombian government to disavow the act of the deputies, but the Colombian executive declined. It was announced a few nights ago from Rome that the Fieramosca would be sent to demand an explanation.

NAVAL OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED

LONG ARRANGES WORK FOR ADMIRALS AND COMMODORES.

Sampson Will Retain North Atlantic Squadron and Schley Goes to Sea Duty.

Washington, December 30.—Rear Admiral Sampson is to retain command of the north Atlantic squadron.

Commodore J. W. Philip to command the Brooklyn navy yard.

Commodore H. F. Picking to command th

Commodore H. F. Picking to command the Boston navy yard.

Captain Louis Kempff to command the naval station at Guam and to be naval governor of that island.

Rear Admiral Schley and Rear Admiral Howison to be assigned to sea duty.

These assignments were announced by a high official of the navy department as having been determined by Secretary Long. Before Admiral Sampson had his conference with the secretary, the report was current that he would be granted leave of absence or that he might have a short rest, which his friends believe would materially aid him in recovering his health. During the conference, however, the admiral assured the secretary that he would prefer to remain aboard.

Rear Admiral Howison will be retired next October so that he will have only nine months to perform duty afloat. It has not been determined what command he will have. Naval gossip has it that he will be assigned to command a division of the north Atlantic squadron, but inquiry develops the fact that that squadron will be so reduced in size that only one flag will be necessary.

In view of the intention of the department to send Rear Admiral Schley and Rear Admiral Howison to sea, it would seem as though the secretary proposes to make the south Atlantic squadron of such importance as to place a flag officer in command of it, instead, as hitherto, of leaving the senior officer in charge.

Rear Admiral Howison and Rear Admiral Schley will therefore be available for these two stations, but which will be assigned to the European station is a question which no one in authority seems able to answer just at this time. Report has it that Rear Admiral Schley will be assigned to the European station, but it would not be surprising if Rear Admiral Howison should secure this assignment for the short period he has to serve on the active list.

FILIPINOS MAKE ANSWER.

COMMISSIONER HARDEN'S REPORT DOESN'T SUIT ISLANDERS.

Junta Declares That Insurgents Will Be Satisfied with Nothing but Independence.

Hong Kong, December 30.—The Filipino junta here has replied to the report of Commissioner Harden, who was sent to the Philippines by the government of the United States to report upon the conditions there prevailing. The junta asked the Associated Press to publish the following as "revealing the true situation and sentiment" in the Philippines:

"We deny that Aguinaldo will be satisfied if made a major general in command of five native regiments, and that if this is done the national army could be disarmed and disbanded.

"We repeat our appeal for an impartial inquiry by an able commissioner and implore the American people to refrain from a hasty decision.

"The Filipino government views with alarm Commissioner Harden's proposal to impose in America a high protective tariff against Philippine products.

"Iloilo surrendered to the national army, which is the completion of the occupation of the island of Panay. There is no truth in the reported establishment of an opposing republic in the Visayas. All the officials in the Visayas hold Aguinaldo's commission.

"The Filipinos are yearning for a peaceful settlement of all questions. To their brothers across the sea, the Filipinos send greeting and earnest prayer that with the new year will come a day when a new era of peace, prosperity and good fellowship with the free and beneficent people of the United States. Though but an infant among nations, yet are we strong if assured of the good will of the great American nation."

CONTROL ALL PAPER MAKING.

FIRM ARRANGES CONSOLIDAION OF ALL MANUFACTURERS.

The Deal Involves About $40,000,000 and Includes Every Kind of Paper.

Providence, R. I., December 30.—Dean & Shibley, brokers and bankers of this city, have taken charge of the arrangements to consolidate the paper manufacture of this country.

The deal will involve about $40,000,000 and will include the mills making writing paper, bond paper, wrapping, ledger, envelope and newspaper.

The purpose of consolidation is to eliminate competition, stop over-production and make a condensation of the lines of manufacture, so that the mill best adapted to make a certain grade of paper may restrict its attention to the specialty, and thus, by utilizing all the machinery and capital invested to the best advantage, to get the best results.

SAM SMALL MAKES CORRECTION.

Chaplain Says His Utterances Were Garbled in Boiling Down.

Washington, December 30.—Chaplain Sam Small, of the Third volunteer engineers, referring to his recent remarks concerning army chaplains, says:

"What I really said was sadly garbled in the boiling down process. I believe army chaplains can do great good if provided with proper equipment in the way of tents, music, lights and lumber for seats, etc. I have no complaint myself, because the officers and men in our regiment have voluntarily helped provide these things. But chaplains generally are not so fortunate, and it was for them I spoke when I said, and I repeat it, 'that unless they are better outfitted for work they had better be omitted from the army scheme altogether.'"

BIG GOLD STRIKE IN MEXICO.

Immense Fissure Vein Has Been Traced for Several Miles.

El Paso, Tex., December 30.—Considerable excitement was caused in mining and smelting circles here today by the arrival of authentic information of one of the biggest gold strikes yet made in North Mexico.

E. U. Beauchamp, who arrived today from Bacerac, Sonoro, by way of Casagrandes, Chihuahua, reports the discovery of an immense fissure vein of free mining gold ore twenty miles south of Bacerac. The ore is reported to contain eighteen ounces of gold to the ton, and the vein has been traced for several miles.

American prospectors in Casagrandes and throughout the district are arriving on the scene in large numbers.

PALMA FEARS NO TROUBLE.

Leading Cuban Regrets Gomez Was Not Invited to Havana.

New York, December 30.—Tomas Estrada Palma, president of the late Cuban junta, said to day that he did not anticipate any serious disturbances in Havana at the raising of the American flag. Mr. Palma expressed a disbelief in the rumor that General Menocal had taken the field. General Menocal, he said, was a patriot and a brave man and would not become actively hostile to the Americans.

Mr. Palma expressed regret that General Gomez was not summoned to Havana, as such a course would furnish the best guarantee of peace and order.

"I hope for fraternity and intelligent sympathy between the Cubans and Americans," said Mr. Palma, "for it will greatly facilitate the beneficient work of the United States in Havana."

WAS SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Milwaukee Has a Destructive Fire in Lumber Section.

Milwaukee, Wis., December 30.—Fire today, which started from spontaneous combustion in the dry kiln of the North Side yards of the John Schroeder Lumber Company, caused a loss of about $70,000, partly insured.

The flames, after wiping out the dry kiln, communicated to the large planing mill, which was destroyed, the large lumber yards escaping. The loss to the Schroeder company is $50,000; insured for $25,000.

The coal sheds of the Louis Hones, Jr., Coal Company, adjoining, where 10,000 tons of coal are stored, also caught fire. The loss to this propeity is about $20,000; fully insured.

The steam barge Grace Grummond, belonging to the John Schroeder company, was slightly damaged. A quantity of tanbark of the C. Anstead Leather Company was destroyed.

CZAR'S COUSIN IS IN CHICAGO.

Grand Duke Cyril of Russia Will Sail from New York.

Chicago, December 30.—The Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, who for a couple of years past has, as lieutenant in the navy, been on duty with the Asiatic squadron, is now on his way home, accompanied by Lieutenants Poussenow and Coube.

His imperial highness is a cousin of the present czar, being a son of the Grand Duke Waldemar, and is a young man of twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, with handsome features and manly bearing of the Roman officer and travels with the modesty of his naval rather than of his princely rank. The party arrived in Chicago over the Northwestern and left at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the fast eastern express of the Michigan Central, one of the special purposes of the grand duke's trip across being to visit the falls of Niagara.

From Niagara they go via the New York Central to New York, leaving there on Wednesday's steamer.

GIGANTIC GOLD MINE PROMOTER IMPRISONED FOR PALTRY DEBT

D. J. Telfair, Who Operates Up in the One Hundred Million Dollar Range, Sent to Prison.

A COLOSSAL ENTERPRISE

The Purchase of $15 Worth of Shoes Causes His Trouble.

CUPID DRAGGED INTO THE AFFAIR

The Great Gold Mine Agent Operated with an Epilepseros—Sold Shares in Atlanta—What Caused His Arrest—Talks Freely.

There was imprisoned in the Tower Thursday afternoon a man who claims to be at the head of a concern worth $100,000,000, and the cause of his imprisonment was a failure to pay for six pairs of shoes. The fascinating De Rougemont pales into insignificance before this man, who is D. J. Telfair. And there is an astounding story in his hyper-gigantic and supra-colossal business concern, along with the ornate financial antithesis of imprisonment for a paltry debt. His apparently genuine advertisements have attracted deep curiosity and, as he asserts, credulous dollars.

Occupying a cell in the common jail of Fulton county is a man who stands at the head of a corporation which can lock arms with the Standard Oil trust, while it dwarfs all such concerns like paltry life insurance companies or little affairs with only a few millions to boast of. One hundred million dollars, reaching out for the billion dollar column; and yet, the man who essays to take a financial seat with the Goulds and Vanderbilts and Rothschilds is in the Tower because he did not pay for six pairs of shoes!

The fact, however, that he did not "come across," as it is sometimes expressed, with the money for the shoe leather, may not, after all, be any proof that his colossal one-hundred-million-dollar company is all an Aladdin dream, for he states that he has gone to prison as a matter of principle, and at the same time he whispers of a love story—but this wonderful tale must be unfolded systematically and consecutively. It cannot be thrown all at once on an unsuspecting and innocent public.

How He Appeared in Print.

D. J. Telfair is fifty-one years of age and wears a gray mustache and imperial, which gives him the air of a French general. He dresses elegantly and is, to all appearances, a man of education, refinement and means. He came to Atlanta about two years ago, he says, and opened up an office at No. 95 North Pryor street, where he began his operations on the hundred-million-dollar scale. He impressed all who became acquainted with him that he was a man of good business address and one who was all that he represented himself to be. He inserted the following advertisements in the daily papers:

ADVERTISEMENT NO. 1

For Sale—A few shares in the Electrolytic Mining company; par value $100. Terms, $1 cash and $1 per month. A monthly dividend of 2 per cent on all installments paid in has been declared for the year beginning January 1, 1899. Each share purchased carries an option on 24 other shares for one year. One epilepsero deposited $25,000 in 21 days in November; two epilepseros were put in operation in

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GUAM GOVERNOR IS OVERTHROWN; AMERICAN RULER SHORN OF POWER

Manila, December 30.—The British schooner Esmeralda, which has just arrived here from the Ladrone islands, reports that after the United States cruiser Charleston left the island of Guam in June last the Spaniards refused to recognize the authority of Francis Portusach, who was verbally authorized by Captain Glass to continue his former regime as governor, and Jose Sisto, a former public administrator, was declared governor. He armed part of the native guard, collecting a tax of 6 molars, and secreted fifteen tons of powder and a small stock of ammunition when the island was taken by the Americans.

The schooner also reports the massacre of the Spanish garrison by the combined native forces of Panopi, Caroline islands. Henry Naoti, an educated chief, has been selected to be the ruler. He is reported to be favorable to Americans.

The British cruiser Buena Ventura has gone to Iloilo to protect British interests there.

The Spanish steamer Romulus, which has just arrived here, confirms the report that the insurgents at Iloilo are inclined to surrender that town to the Americans if satisfied as to the form of government which will be accorded them.

Francis Portusach, whom the officers of the United States cruiser Charleston left in charge of the Ladrone islands, being the only American citizen there, is a native of Spain, where he was born forty-three years ago. He took out his citizenship papers in Chicago during the year 1888. He is said to be the son of a wealthy merchant of Barcelona. Panopi may mean on the Island of Puyinpet, also referred to as Bonabe and Panapo. It is probably the second in size of the Caroline group known as the Carolines proper.

HOW SPAIN WILL GIVE UP HAVANA

All Details of Evacuation Ceremonies Are Completed.

CUBANS WILL TAKE NO PART

Americans and Spaniards Will Come Together at the Palace.

BOTH FLAGS WILL BE SALUTED

Exercises Will Begin at 10 O'Clock Sunday Morning and Will Be Completed by Noon Hour with All Ease—Programme a Short One.

Havana, December 30.—The details of the evacuation ceremonies on Sunday next have been completed.

At 11 a. m. the American commissioners, Generals Wade, Clous and Butler with their staffs, will leave the Trocha hotel at Vedado for the palace on horseback and in full uniform, but without a cavalry escort. They will arrive at the reception rooms of the palace at 11:45, where they will meet Generals Brooke, Lee and Ludlow and their staffs.

At 10 o'clock the United States troops will occupy the plaza in front of the captain general's palace and the adjacent street, the Spanish soldiers withdrawing and proceeding to the transports awaiting them.

Captain General Castellanos and the members of his staff will remain in the captain general's apartments.

Early in the morning details of United States troops will enter Morro castle and Cabanas fortress, the Spanish troops thereupon withdrawing to the transports with the exception of a detachment of artillerymen, who will remain behind to fire a salute to the American flag.

The United States military commissioners and their staffs, Major General Brooke, military governor of the island; Major General Lee, military governor of the province of Havana; Major General Ludlow, military governor of the city of Havana, and Commodore John W. Philip, commander of the United States naval forces at Havana, with their staffs, will join Captain General Castellanos toward noon in the state salon of the palace. On the palace roof will be a Spanish officer and a guard of privates, with Major Butler and a detail of United States soldiers.

Both Flags Will Be Saluted.

Immediately following the boom of the American salute to the red and golden flag of Spain, the Spanish officer will lower the flag and Major Butler will raise the stars and stripes, the Spanish guns saluting. The latter salute will carry its special significance to the brilliant company inside the palace and Captain General Castellanos, in a few words, will transfer the government to General Wade, of the United States military commission, who, after replying to the captain general, will transfer the government to Major General Brooke, military governor of Cuba.

As soon as these ceremonies are over Captain General Castellanos will leave the palace, escorted by the United States troops, proceeding across the plaza to the steamer Rabal, upon which he will embark for Matanzas. As the captain general crosses the plaza the United States troops drawn up there will salute.

A short reception will follow in the state salon, after which the American generals and naval commanders will go to the Hotel Inglaterra to review a column of United States troops.

Lieutenant Wade, the son of Major General Wade, will raise the American flag over Morro castle, and Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., over Cabanas fortress.

The address of the Junta Patriotica regarding the abandonment of the proposed demonstrations has been widely circulated today. It is as follows:

Address to the Cubans.

"To the People of Havana—In accordance with the wishes of the American authorities, the directory of the Junta Patriotica, after consultation with the main committee, has agreed to suspend the festivities planned to celebrate the independence of the island. In a reasonable letter to the commission charged with presenting the festival programme, General Ludlow has indicated the desirability of suspending for the present public demonstrations, owing to a rumor that at the present moment, when the Cuban police are not yet organized, there might be some interruption of public order, in the preservation of which all citizens, and especially all Cubans, are deeply interested.

"At the same time General Ludlow declares that the American authorities are in full sympathy with the joyous feeling of the Cubans and that when the situation becomes more settled they will take pleasure in promoting such festivals as have been proposed, and will even participate in them. But the American authorities are convinced that the present time is not opportune for celebrations.

"In view of the fact that the considerations thus urged are quite in accord with obvious good judgment, the directors of the junta have decided to suspend the festivities, which will be carried out as soon as circumstances permit. The directory regrets the existence of such doubts and misgivings as to prevent the carrying out of the programme as projected, but they have agreed to recommend to the Cubans to cooperate in maintaining order during the change of foundations and in the days following because they are convinced that the orderly behavior of the Cuban people at these moments will powerfully influence the future destiny of our country."

The Spanish gunboats Hernan Cortez and Pinzon sailed today for Spain.

The palate is almost tickled with Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver oil. The stomach knows nothing about it, it does not trouble you there. You feel it first in the strength it brings; it shows in the color of cheek and smoothing out of wrinkles.

It was a beautiful thing to do, to cover the odious taste of Cod-liver oil, evade the tax on the stomach, and take health by surprise.

It warms, soothes, strengthens and invigorates.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

NEW VICEROY OF INDIA ARRIVES

Baron Curzon and Lady Curzon Given a Royal Welcome.

Bombay, December 30.—Baron Curzon, of Kedleston, the new viceroy of India, who arrived here yesterday from England with Lady Curzon and their children, landed today.

The warships in port fired a royal salute as the viceroy landed. The city was decorated with flags and Lord Curzon was received by the heads of the military, naval, ecclesiastical, legal and civil departments.

An address of welcome was presented by the corporation of Bombay. It was enclosed in a silver casket of Indian workmanship and expressed the gratification experienced by all classes at his appointment. Lord Curzon replying, thanked those present for the gracious welcome extended to him and to his wife, who, he added, came to India with sympathies as warm as his own and who looked forward with earnest delight to a life of happiness in their midst.

At the conclusion of the reception Lord and Lady Curzon were driven in an open landau to the government house, escorted by the Bombay light horse.

Immense crowds of people assembled in the native quarter. They were not demonstrative, but were evidently keenly interested.

Lord Sandhurst, the governor of Bombay, and Lady Sandhurst received Lord and Lady Curzon on the steps of government house.

The new viceroy and Lady Curzon will start for Calcutta tomorrow evening.

HE SAYS HE HAS MURDERER.

McCluskey Claims To Know Who Sent Poison to Cornish.

New York, December 30.—The World says Captain George McCluskey, chief of the detective bureau, firmly believes that he has solved the mystery surrounding the attempt to kill Harry Cornish, physical instructor of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, by sending him poison through the mails.

At 9 o'clock last night Captain McCluskey stated that he would have the culprit in custody within twelve hours.

The name of the suspected murderer is withheld from publication lest its announcement should defeat the ends of justice.

The man under surveillance was formerly a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He was at one time a man of high social and financial standing in this city. In later years, through evil habits and evil associations, his descent was rapid.

OTIS HASN'T HEARD FROM ILOILO

War Department Informed That Nothing Has Come from Miller.

Washington, December 30.—A cablegram was received at the war department today from General Otis, in command of the Philippines, but he answered that he had not yet heard of the result of the landing of General Miller's forces at Iloilo.

Provision has been made by the navy department for the establishment of a mail service between Manila and Guam, our new naval station in the Pacific. Admiral Dewey has been instructed that after the Yosemite arrives at Manila he must send a mail to the island of Guam at least once in every two months, using any vessel of the fleet available for the service.

WANTED TO LYNCH DR. GRAY.

Friends of Murdered Woman Anxious To Avenge Her Death.

Bedford, Ind., December 30.—The friends of Lizzie Skinner, who was stabbed to death at Bloomfield by Dr. Gray yesterday, formed a mob and intended to lynch the murderer, but were outwitted by the officers. Dr. Gray was spirited away last night and taken to Jeffersonville for safe keeping.

Prisoner at Jeffersonville.

Louisville, Ky., December 30.—Dr. Gray, the murderer of Lizzie Skinner at Bloomfield who was sought for by a mob in and around that city all of last night, was brought to the reformatory in Jeffersonville today by the sheriff of Green county. Dr. Gray and the sheriff made the trip from Bedford to Jeffersonville during the night alone. Dr. Gray declined to discuss his case, but said he was not afraid of mobs.

HANGED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Murderer of His Stepdaughter Pays Penalty on the Gallows.

Springfield, Mass., December 30.—Dominique Krathofski was hanged here today for the murder of his stepdaughter, Victoria Pinkus, sixteen years of age.

The murder was committed on the morning of January 17, 1897. It was the result of jealousy and anger, the latter the result of a complaint made to the police by the victim, whom he had ruined and subsequently treated with the utmost cruelty.

After shooting the girl twice with a revolver, Krathofski shot himself in the head.

THEY DON'T ASK FOR PENSIONS.

But Do Not Object To Aid in Taking Care of the Graves.

Birmingham, Ala., December 30.—(Special.)—Camp Hardee, United Confederate Veterans, held a social session tonight and among other features were a number of speeches by prominent confederates. A sentiment against asking the federal government for pensions was expressed and McKinley's suggestion that the government assist in taking care of the graves of the confederate dead was heartily indorsed.

A banquet was enjoyed this afternoon by Camp Hardee, and General Fred S. Ferguson, commanding the Alabama department of the Confederate Veterans' Association, made an address on the reunited country and also on the late visit of President McKinley to the south.

General Lawton Leaves Huntsville.

Huntsville, Ala., December 30.—(Special.)—Major General Lawton, having relinquished command of the Fourth army corps, departed tonight for Washington, to consult with the secretary of war. Mrs. Lawton departed for Louisville and after a few days will join her husband at New York and together they will proceed to Manila, General Lawton reporting to General Otis for duty.

Nothing can be learned here of the report sent out from Anniston to the effect that the headquarters of the Fourth army corps are to be removed from this city to that place. The only possible foundation for such a rumor would be the fact that General Lawton will be succeeded as corps commander by Brigadier General Royal T. Frank, who is at present in command of Camp Shipp, Anniston.

Neck Borken by First Blow.

Huntsville, Ala., December 30.—(Special.) Bill Hunter, a well-known negro about town, was killed yesterday at Baxter's saloon by a blow from Lige Mastin's fist. Hunter's neck was broken and he died five minutes after the blow was struck. Mastin has been placed in jail and will be charged with involuntary manslaughter.

NEGROES ARRAIGN SOUTH SEVERELY

Council Declares the Race Is Being Mistreated.

THEY WANT SOME REDRESS

Calls on Government To Reduce Our Representation in Congress.

M'KINLEY'S SILENCE DEPRECATED

Long Address to the People Is Issued by Afro-American Council, Now Holding Session at National Capital—Will Call on the President.

Washington, December 30.—There was complete harmony in the Metropolitan Baptist church today when Bishop Walter called to order the second day's session of the Afro-American council. There was no evidence of the intense feeling apparent last night. The audience sang "Nearer My God To Thee," and Dr. Johnson led in prayer.

The fraternal feeling manifested at the opening did not last long, and the council at once began to wrangle and indulge in acrimonious debate over a question of order. Disorder reigned for two hours, until finally Bishop Walter rendered his decision. This in turn was not satisfactory. There was an appeal and another period of excitement and confusion. The chairman was sustained.

Delegate Marsh, of Massachusetts, sought to have a definite time fixed for the reception and discussion of the public address to be reported by the executive committee, declaring that the paper was unmanly, was prepared by office holders and that no self-respecting black man would vote for its adoption.

In the excitement following these remarks an adjournment was moved and carried and the programme provided for the morning session failed to be carried out.

The principal business at the night session was the adoption of a long address to the American people. It congratulates the council that the negro race everywhere has grown stronger and stronger in all the elements of Christian morality, of thrift and intelligence.

South Is Not Complimented.

Considerable attention is devoted to the present conditions of the negroes in the south, and the address says that since 1868 there has been a steady and persistent determination to eliminate them in the politics in those states.

"We are not opposed," says the address, "to legislate restriction of the suffrage, but we insist that restrictions shall apply alike to all citizens of all states. We are willing to accept an educational or property qualification or both. We insist that neither of these was intended or is conceived by the new constitutions of Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana."

The address calls on congress to reduce the representation of those states in that body.

The address says the increase of mob and lynch law has become a source of reproach at home and abroad and regrets that the president saw fit to treat with silence this vital matter in his recent message to congress. It speaks of the separate car laws as unjust and oppressive, and urges that the graduated passenger rate prevailing in North Carolina be substituted "for the infamous system now in force in most of the other southern states." In the interest of humanity it requests that the penal institutions of the south be reformed.

Wants an Equal Division.

The suggestion is made that a part of the public domain of the south be devoted to the maintenance of schools of higher learning and industrial training, and for a more effective maintenance of the public school system of those states for each race, share and share alike. The opinion is expressed that a more general distribution of the negroes throughout the states of the union and the new territories of the republic in order to rescue the congested population of the southern states would do much to simplify the race problem, but "we have no sympathy whatever with the schemes of those who wish to have the race leave the United States for foreign countries."

A committee was appointed with Bishop Walter chairman to present the address to the president.

MORTUARY.

Thomas W. Ansley, Americus, Ga.

Americus, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—Mr. Thomas W. Ansley, one of the oldest citizens of Americus, died this morning in Waxahatchie, Tex., where he was upon a visit to his daughter, Mrs. H. W. Trippett. Mr. Ansley was a retired merchant of Americus, having removed here twenty years ago from Cuthbert. The deceased was widely known in Newton, Randolph and Stewart counties, where he formerly resided. The remains will be brought to Americus on Sunday for interment. He was the father of Messrs. Charles and Edward Ansley, prominent merchants of this city.

N. E. Eaves, Cartersville, Ga.

Cartersville, Ga., December 30.—(Special.) Mr. N. E. Eaves, who has just died here, was one of the best known contractors in Georgia. He built the Mitchell hotel, in Thomasville, the addition to the lunatic asylum at Milledgeville, other public buildings in Georgia and several business blocks in Cartersville, Cedartown and Thomasville. He was seventy-one years of age, and died of general debility and old age. At one time he was worth about $50,000.

George Ingram Barnett, St. Louis.

St. Louis, December 30.—George Ingram Barnett, one of the pioneer architects of St. Louis, is dead; aged eighty-four.

More Money To Bring Spaniards Home

Madrid, December 30.—The cabinet has agreed to send additional funds to Cuba for the repatriation of the Spanish troops remaining there. The government considers that the prospects for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands are very discouraging.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.
The greatest remedy for Incipient Consumption. Cures at once Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Grippe, Asthma and Croup. At all druggists. 25c.

MRS. BOTKIN IS FOUND GUILTY

Continued from First Page.

particularly, and characterized his efforts to free his client as dishonest and despicable. He asserted that the attacks of the defense had ended in naught; that not one witness had been contradicted. He then broke up Mrs. Botkin's testimony. He showed that in spite of Mrs. Botkin's statements and the assertions of the defense to the contrary, that the woman had more than a passing regard for Dunning; that her life with him was licentious and depraved. He pointed to Dunning's action in coming across the continent to prosecute her, and asserted that Dunning would not have gone through what he had unless he was certain of the guilt of Mrs. Botkin; that he would not have disclosed their relations and been exposed to the criticism of the newspapers and public without just reason.

He Handles the Evidence.

He took up the letter of June 17, 1897, which the defense claimed had been mailed in this city at the time Mrs. Botkin was residing in Eureka. The letter asserted that Dunning was financially embarrassed and that the woman with whom Dunning was infatuated was a divorced woman. He proved by Mrs. Botkin's own testimony that she and Dunning alone knew of his financial condition and showed by the testimony of Dunning that Mrs. Botkin had told him on his return from Salt Lake that she had secured a divorce from her husband during his (Dunning's) absence. Mr. Hosmer argued that the letter in dispute could have been sent from Eureka to San Francisco on the steamer and mailed here on the arrival of the vessel. He expounded this theory with so much force and effect that Attorney Knight, becoming frightened at the possible result to his client, entered a vigorous objection to Mr. Hosmer's argument. He was not sustained by the court, however, and Mr. Hosmer was permitted to continue on this line. Mr. Hosmer then argued on the authorship of the anonymous letters and the address on the box of candy. He went over the evidence and asserted that Mrs. Botkin was the writer of the letters and had written the address on the box of candy.

Mr. Hosmer concluded his address by asking the jury to return a just verdict—a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The reading of Judge Cook's charge occupied more than an hour. The jury then retired to deliberate on the guilt or innocence of the accused woman.

Mrs. Botkin cried bitterly several times during the day and during the reading of the charge almost lost control of herself. Her sister, who sat beside her during the progress of the trial, took Mrs. Botkin in her arms and comforted her as best she could, but the tears could not be stayed.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

OWENS PEOPLE GO TO TOWER

Committed to Jail for Assault To Murder Officer Cavender—Will Be Tried Today.

Yesterday afternoon Jesse Owens and his wife and sister were taken before Justice Bloodworth on warrants charging them with assault with intent to murder. They were all three committed to the Tower to await a preliminary trial today.

Owens shot Special Officer A. J. Cavender, in one of the tenement houses at the Fulton cotton spinning mills last Sunday, while the officer was attempting to arrest him for creating disorder.

It is charged that the two women held the officer when the shot was fired.

Cavender was wounded in the abdomen and was taken to the Elkin sanitarium. It is believed he will recover, although at first it was thought his injury was fatal.

APPRECIATION OF DR. LANDRUM

Finance Committee of His Church Called on Him Last Night.

The finance committee of the First Baptist church called upon Dr. Landrum last night, forty strong, to express their appreciation of his work since he came to Atlanta. Mr. John M. Green presided over the informal meeting.

Every member of the committee told an apt story or joke, in illustration of their strong esteem for the pastor, and the occasion was as delightful as unique.

JOHN ROOT WHIPS JIMMY RYAN.

Chicago Boxer Beats the Australian in Six Rounds.

Chicago, December 30.—John Root, of Chicago, gained a decision over "Australian" Jimmy Ryan, of Louisville, tonight in a six-round go in the Seventh regiment armory. Root showed great cleverness in ducking and getting inside of Ryan's vicious swings and came out of the contest practically unmarked. Ryan, on the other hand, had his right eye cut and nearly closed, Root's left hand connecting nearly every time he used it. Root forced the fighting throughout. Both men weighed in at 158 pounds.

Root is the man who administered a terrific beating to Tom Lansing, of Louisville, Corbett's former sparring partner, from the effects of which he laid at the point of death for several weeks in a Louisville hospital.

Owen Zeigler, who was matched to meet "Mystery" George Kerwin in a six-round contest, failed to appear, and Charles Burns, of Cincinnati, took his place. The men fought at catch weights. Kerwin adopted this usual rushing tactics, but met his match in this respect, and the referee's decision of a draw was well received.

A crowd of about 2,500 witnessed the fighting.

DIED ON A PASSENGER TRAIN.

Judge Brewster, of Philadelphia, Dies Suddenly.

Charlotte, N. C., December 30.—(Special.)—Judge F. Carroll Brewster, a noted Philadelphia lawyer, died suddenly on the Southern train near this city this morning, of paralysis of the heart. He was on his way to Florida to spend the winter, and was accompanied by J. Hazleton Mirkil. He was seventy-two years old, and was at once time attorney general of Philadelphia, and before that judge of the state courts.

British Steamer Wrecked.

Hong Kong, December 30.—The British steamer Glenavon, Captain Pithie, which sailed for London from here yesterday evening, has been wrecked on a rock. Part of her crew has been saved and landed here. The captain, the chief officer and the second and fourth engineers are missing. The British steamer Glenavon hailed from Glasgow and was of 1,920 tons register. She left London on October 2d for Kobe, Japan, and sailed from Shanghai for Hong Kong on December 4th.

SURGEON DALY SUSTAINS MILES

War Investigating Committee Gives Out Interesting Letter.

SHORT SESSION WAS HELD

Officer Who Was Located at Tampa Discusses Canned Meats.

DECLARES THEY WERE NOT HEALTHY

Major Daly Asserts That the Goods Were Not Fit for Soldiers at Any Time.

Washington, December 30.—The war investigating commission held a brief executive session today and at noon adjourned until Tuesday, January 3d.

There was no important action at today's meeting and the matter of recalling Commissary General Eagan, Major General Shafter and Major General Miles, as a result of the agitation over the beef issued to the army in the war, remains undetermined. A decision will probably be reached next Tuesday, when it is likely there will be a full attendance of the commission, the absence over the holidays of a majority of the members resulting in making the past week's proceedings of an unimportant and routine character.

The commission today made public a report omitted in the statement given out yesterday bearing on the beef controversy. It is from Major W. H. Daly, chief surgeon at army hearquarters at Tampa prior to the sailing of the Shafter expedition, and is as follows:

"Washington, September 21, 1898.—To the Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C. Sir: I have the honor to report in the interest of the service that in several inspections I made in the various camps and troop ships at Tampa, Jacksonville, Chickamauga and Porto Rico I found the fresh beef to be apparently preserved with secret chemicals which destroys its natural flavors and which I also believe to be detrimental to the health of the troops.

"While on duty at the headquarters of the army at Tampa, at the time of the embarkation of the 'Shafter expedition,' Colonel Weston, the efficient chief commissary, showed me a quarter of beef that had already as a test been sixty hours in the sun without being perceptibly tainted, so far as the sense of smell could detect. It is impossible to keep fresh beef so long untainted in the sun in that climate without the use of deleterious preservatives, such as boric acid, salicylic acid or nitrate of potash injected into it in quantities likely to be hurtful to the health of the consumer.

"At Ponce, Porto Rico, much of the beef I examined arriving on the transports from the United States was also of the same character, being apparently preserved by injected chemicals to aid in the cold storage.

"Where efficient cold storage is impossible, transporting beef alive is the method that should receive the fullest consideration by the government, as being safest for the health of the consumer. When detailed to take charge of the transport Panama, for conveying convalescents to the United States, I obtained 2,000 pounds of fresh beef from the commissary at Ponce. It looked well, but had an odor similar to that of a dead human body after being injected with preservatives, and tasted when first cooked like decomposed boric acid, while after standing a day for further inspection in became so bitter, nauseous and unpalatable as to be quite impossible for use. I was, therefore, obliged, owing to its condition and the just complaints of the sick about it, and the disgusting and sickening odor it emitted when being cooked, and its mawkish, flat taste when served, and the safety of the 225 convalescent soldiers on board, to organize a board of survey, condemn and throw 1,500 pounds, all we had, overboard. Consequently the convalescents were entirely without much needed fresh beef, making the duty of bringing the men to the United States in an improved condition a very difficult matter.

"In my inspection of the Fourth United States volunteer infantry, at Jacksonville, recently, I observed the same odor and taste upon the fresh beef, but not so marked; and at the camp of the Sixth United States volunteers, at Chickamauga, I also at several inspections observed it markedly. I there inspected a lot of beef just issued to that regiment and while it looked well, was of a sickening odor like a human body dead of disease and infected with preservatives, and when cooked was quite unpalatable, consequently likely to prove an efficient cause of ill health. The men complained of its insipid and mawkish flavor that high seasoning could not conceal.

"Believing that the commissary department has been imposed upon by the misdirected commercial spirit of persons furnishing fresh beef, I respectfully recommend that the matter be investigated by experts making quantative and qualitative chemical analysis of the several preservatives suspected to be used, by getting samples of beef furnished for export to Cuba and Porto Rico.

"If the question arises that a report should have been made by me earlier, I beg to say that I have endeavored with all my opportunities to first inform myself by observation of the condition above noted sufficiently to warrant my drawing the attention of the adjutant general at headquarters to the matter. Very respectfully,

W. H DALY,
"Major and Chief Surgeon, U. S. V."

KRUGER STOPS CELEBRATION.

Defeat of the Jameson Raid Will No. Be Observed Sunday.

Pretoria, December 30.—Strong representations have been made to President Kruger urging him to forbid the proposed celebration on January 1st of the defeat of the Jameson raid when, at the suggestion of the Pretoria Volkstein, the project was to burn Dr. Jameson in effigy.

Owing to the president's action the celebration has been abandoned. There is no doubt that such an observance of Jameson day as had been planned would have led to serious riots.

THEY WHISPER IT

to one another. That's how the medical practice of Dr. Hathaway & Co. has grown to such vast proportions. That's why they have more patients than any other specialists. They cure them all, and each in turn becomes a living advertisement.



Among the specialties of this renowned firm are Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin and Blood Disorders, Piles, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous and Wasting Diseases and Unnatural Discharges, Stricture, Varicocele and Female Complaints. Consult free. Mail treatment by symptom blanks. We guarantee to cure every curable case. Call or write to DR. HATHAWAY & Co., No. 22½ So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Inman building.

GIGANTIC GOLD MINE PROMOTER

Continued from First Page.

December, 1898; three epileseros will be put in operation in January, 1899; four epilepseros will be put in operation in February, 1899. For particulars send name and street number and when to call upon you. Address D. J. T., Journal office.

ADVERTISEMENT NO. 2.

The Electrolytic Mining Co., Peking, China. (Incorporated Under a Concession of the Emperor.) Capital $100,000,000, in 1,000,000 shares of $100 each. (Limited Liability.) Shares issued payable $1 per month, beginning the 1st day of December, 1898, and extending over a period of 99 months. A limited number of shares can be purchased on above terms by addressing David J. Telfair, general manager., 36 East North Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. Condition of the company: We, the undersigned, being the promoters of the above company, make the following statement in regard to the past history of the company. Conceived in the early part of the present year, after having fully investigated the claims of the inventor of the Epilepsero, a concession from the imperial government of China to work any abandoned gold mining property in the empire was secured through Wu Ting Fang, and a charter secured in the summer. On the 23d of September Mr. Telfair, the inventor of the Epilepsero, assigned all right to use and manufacture the Epilepsero for the consideration that 51 per cent of the capital should be secured him, 33 1-3 per cent to be the undivided interest of the seven associates, and 17 2-3 per cent to be subject to the disposal of the said Telfair solely. The promoters to pay the expense of the first machine and the subscribers to the 49 per cent to be held to pay, as soon as the first machine was in successful operation. This machine was placed in position and started on the 6th day of November, 1898. On the 14th an assay was made and a trace of gold found. On the 21st of December ten assays of ten pieces of the plates, each one foot square, gave 2 3-5 grains per foot, or $25,000 in gold in the tank.

A board of directors was elected on the 14th of November, officers elected by the board on the 15th of November and number of directors increased to thirteen on the same date. Material for two Epilepseros was ordered same date. Placed in position and started December 15th. Material for three Epilepseros ordered December 1st for January, 1899. A 2 per cent monthly dividend declared due January 1st on all money paid in that day, and a similar dividend for each month of the year 1899.

REPORTS.

A full financial report of the Electrolytic Mining Company will be published every month. These reports will be published in local papers.

REPORT FOR 15TH DECEMBER, 1898.

All the 1,000,000 shares allotted and first installment paid.... .Cr.	$1,000,000
Dr. to one Epilepsero in November..	$ 50,000
Dr. to two Epilepsoros in December..	100,000
Dr. to mining claim and options on same	250,000
Dr. to labor..	6,115
Dr. to sundries	2,241
Dr. to transportation and freight..	4,000
Total..	412,344
Cash on hand December 15, 1898..$	586,656

D. J. TELFAIR Gen. Man.

A prospectus of the company is ready for the press and as soon as issued a copy will be forwarded to each stockholder.

CONRAD BIERMAN, New York.
A. H. HERVEY, Brooklyn.
M. V. JEFFERSON, Boston.
R. J. TRACY, Hartford.
Promoters; per D J. T.

Signed by their order in writing.

Personally appeared before me, D. J. Telfair, who, on oath, says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THOS. H. NORTHEN,
Not. Pub. Fulton Co., Ga.

Business Office—94 North Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Epilepsy and "Epilepsero."

An "epilepsero" was said to be a new mining process by which gold could be mined by an electric machine which was the invention of Telfair. What the word "epilepsero" meant he never explained, and the only thing to be found in the dictionary which comes anywhere near it is epilepsy, which means some kind of a brain affection, and those who are uncharitable enough to criticise Telfair and his gigantic, mastodon corporation say that the eternal fitness of things makes the name of his new invention all right.

"Epilepsero" did not seem to catch on in Atlanta and the multi-millionaire did not do anything like a land office business. Nevertheless he kept his office open, dressed well and smiled at the world.

The strange thing about all of this is that Telfair, now he is in prison, still contends that his great $100,000,000 concern is genuine, and for lack of proof to the contrary it may be so. The only thing going to disprove his claims is the staggering size of the figures which he has tacked onto his concern. If he had named something down in the thousands, or had only risen a little way up into the millions, the story might not swoop down and engulf credulity.

The Trade in Shoes.

Along about Christmas time Telfair ordered some shoes, six pairs of assorted sizes, from Coggins, Farnsworth & Co., which, so the firm claims, he promised to pay for on delivery. The shoes were delivered and, as the firm states, Telfair kept them without handing over any money.

Thursday afternoon Telfair was arraigned before Justice Bloodworth on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling. He contended that he had paid for the shoes, but the firm of which he purchased them testified that he had not paid a cent of the bill of $15.25 and had obtained the goods under false pretences.

Justice Bloodworth told the prisoner he hadto either pay for the shoes or return them to the owners. He could not, or did not, do either and he was sent to the Tower.

He Talks in a Cell.

Yesterday morning a reporter of The Constitution saw the great $100,000,000 promoter in a cell in the Tower. It was the first time in the history of the county that such a great person, financially, had been placed in the common jail.

Telfair, still dressed well and apparently unmindful of his surroundings, spoke very freely of himself and affairs. He said:

"Yes, I am the general manager and principal owner of the Electrolytic Mining Company, which has a capital stock of $100,000,000. Of that amount I own 51 per cent, or $51,000,000."

The word "millions" dropped as softly and as easily from his tongue as any ordinary financier would mention a hundred dollars.

"The president of our company is Cornelius Vanderbilt," he continued, and then paused for the audience to catch its breath.

"Our treasurer is Alfred Van Santvoord. Our headquarters are in New York and I am the general manager for the whole country."

He was asked where the company operated and he replied:

"Our principal gold mines are in Colorado, where the gold is taken out by the electro process, of which I am the inventor. While we do not own the mines in China, we have options on them."

He stated that he had succeeded in "placing about thirty shares of stock in Atlanta."

The man spoke so carelessly, in fact recklessly, of millions of dollars that the reporter felt constrained to ask him point blank if the company wasn't all on paper and if his mind wasn't just a little bit off, when it came to dollars and cents.

"Well, if I am crazy," said Telfair, "I don't know it. My company is genuine and the only reason I am in prison about a little paltry debt is because I am contending for a principle. I paid for those shoes and have the receipt and I would rather go to jail than pay for a thing twice."

The justice who tried Telfair required of him a bond of $100 and he offered as collateral stock in his company, the value of which was $75,000. It wasn't accepted, the court not being up on "epilepsero."

Drags in Little Cupid.

While he was talking about his imprisonment Telfair dragged Cupid into the affair and gave a little romantic turn to the story. He said:

"I am inclined to think that there is some animus in this prosecution. I was to have been married to a lovely young society woman yesterday and on the very day of my prospective wedding I was thrown into prison."

He declined to say who the lady was.

Telfair was born in Burke county, Georgia, and he claims to have relatives residing in that county. About a year ago a New York paper published an interview with him covering nearly a page, in which he gave an account of his operations in the Transvaal a few years ago.

Telfair does not seem to be worried about his gigantic corporation suffering for the want of attention during his incarceration. He seems to think the $100,000,000 can take care of themselves while he is fighting with $15 on a "mere matter of principle."

KILLED TWO OFFICERS AND DIED

Desperado Shot Down by State Senator After He Had Slain Two Men.

Seaside, Ore., December 30.—Charles Willard, a desperate character, shot and killed Sheriff W. J. Williams and Deputy Lamoreux there today, and wounded Deputy Miller, and was himself killed by State Senator R. W. Fulton.

Willard was suspected of firing Senator Fulton's summer cottage here after robbing it, and the officers were searching his house for stolen goods.

Big Fire in Dressed Lumber.

Little Rock, Ark., December 30.—At Alene, Ark., the entire plant of the Little Rock Lumber Company, together with half a million feet of dressed lumber and eighteen loaded cars of lumber were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000; insurance $20,000.

Does Your Back Ache?

In constant pain when on your feet?
Is that dragging, pulling sensation with you from morn till night?
Why not put the medicine exactly on the disease? Why not apply the cure right to the spot itself?
You can do it with

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after the Plaster is applied, you feel its warming, soothing influence. Its healing remedies quickly penetrate down deep into the inflamed tissues. Pain is quieted, soreness is relieved and strength imparted.

No plaster was ever made like it. No plaster ever acted so quickly and thoroughly. No plaster ever had such complete control over all kinds of pain.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; relieving congestion and drawing out all inflammation.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

$270,000,000.

This is the sum the policyholders of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York have accumulated for their own protection. It is

THE GREAT FAMILY FUND OF THE WORLD.

You can have a share in it at the lowest possible cost consistent with security and the rights of all.

THE NEW POLICY ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1899,

Provides:
The best of all investments.
Liberal loans to the insured.
Cash surrender values.
Automatic paid-up insurance.
Option for extended term insurance. All the advantages and the exact amount of the financial benefits are set forth in the policy.
Nothing doubtful. No technicalities.
It is the best policy of the best company.
It is the best policy for an agent to sell.
Apply for further information to

R. F. SHEDDEN,
General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

ROMERO, MEXICO'S AMBASSADOR, DIES

Representative of President Diaz Passes Away in Washington.

PASSED LIFETIME IN SERVICE

In Point of Work He Was the Oldest Member of Diplomatic Corps.

HE WAS UNIVERSALLY ESTEEMED

Operation for Appendicitis Was Directly Responsible for the Ambassador's Death—Arrangements for the Funeral Announced.

Washington, December 30.—Senor Don Matias Romaro, the Mexican ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy here at 4:10 o'clock this morning. On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the ambassador, and although the operation was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recover, but at that time a high fever set in and he sank rapidly until his death.

About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretaries and other attaches of the embassy, his physicians and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the ambassador, and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her remains for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken and showed unmistakable signs of failing health. While in Mexico at that time Mr. Romero was stricken with fever, and although he was soon able to return to the United States, he never fully regained his health.

The funeral will take place at St. Matthew's Catholic church Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, when a requiem low mass will be celebrated. The body will be placed temporarily in a vault in Mount Olivet cemetery to await the ability of Mrs. Garcia to return to Mexico. She is now ill and probably will not be able to make the journey for some weeks. The following have been selected honorary pallbearers:

The British ambassador, the German ambassador, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the minister of Venezuela, the minister of Guatemala, Senator John T. Morgan, Representative R. R. Hitt, ex-Secretary John W. Foster and Mr. John W. Thompson.

At the cabinet meeting today it was agreed that the president and all members of his cabinet should attend the funeral services Sunday afternoon, and that United States Minister Powell Clayton, at the City of Mexico, should be instructed by telegraph to convey to the president of Mexico a message of sympathy and condolence from the president and people of the United States over the death of Senor Romero.

Many telegrams of condolence have been received at the embassy, most of them coming from Mexico.

The ambassador's nephew, Jose Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, having been summoned when the ambassador was first stricken, and although it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral, in all probability he will take charge of the remains when taken to Mexico some time in the near future. At the special request of the president and other high officials of the government they were kept constantly advised of Senor Romero's condition, and immediately upon his death this morning telegrams announcing the fact were sent.

An Eminent Statesman.

Senor Romero was one of the most eminent statesmen, writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the city of Oaxaca February 24, 1837. He received his first education in his native place and finished it at the capital of the republic, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1855 he first entered the foreign office, although still pursuing his legal studies. In 1857, when President Comonfort made his coup d'etat, forcing President Juarez to leave the capital, Senor Romero accompanied him to Vera Cruz, where he continued in the service of the department of foreign relations. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as first secretary of the Mexican legation and remained here in that capacity until August, 1860, when in the absence of the minister he became charge d'affaires. He returned to Mexico in 1863 to take part in the war against the French and was appointed colonel by the president. General Porfirio Diaz then appointed him as his chief of staff. Soon after that President Juarez accredited him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Washington. He remained at his post from October, 1863, until January, 1868, having rendered most important services to his country.

On his return to Mexico he was appointed secretary of the treasury, but was obliged on account of ill health to give up that office in 1872. For three years he remained in Socomusco devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, and from 1877 to 1878 was again secretary of the treasury. In 1880 he served as postmaster general. In March, 1882, he came back to Washington as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary and has remained in that capacity ever since, with an interruption of only ten months in 1892, when, for the third time, he was called to serve as secretary of the treasury.

An Efficient Diplomat.

As representative of his country in the United States, Senor Romero has shown himself a most efficient and able diplomat. His efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the two nations, and with this object in view he has written a great deal, his productions always receiving the highest encomiums from the press of the United States and other countries. Senor Romero was a member of the international American conference and in that body served with great distinction, having been one of its two vice presidents. As representative of Mexico in the conference, he voted for the establishment of the bureau of the American republics and ever since its organization has shown an active and zealous interest in its progress. He was a member of the executive committee of the bureau when that body was first organized, and on every occasion has lent his valuable aid to the work of the International Union of American Republics.

Senor Romero had seen his native country steadily rise from a nation of revolutions and disorder to an honorable position among nations as a progressive, stable and prosperous republic. In much of this he had had a share. He kept in touch with affairs throughout Mexico's domains and, recognizing the fact that it was of vital importance to the nation that its resources and credit should not suffer because of fear on the part of capital and industry that they would be unsafe in the undeveloped republic, he investigated with painstaking care each published account of disorder or violence and then saw that, where untrue, denials of the publications were furnished to the press. Every old newspaper man in Washington became familiar with this unvarying practice of the late ambassador through the receipt of clippings of alleged outrages and summaries of the official report made thereon to the ambassador.

He Married a Washington Lady.

Senor Romero married a Washington woman many years ago and their home on I street, off Franklin park, was a social center and the scene each season of brilliant society functions. A large part of the resident as well as official society always attended these affairs. Madame Romero died not long ago. She and her husband enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the leaders in national events immediately succeeding the war.

The intimacy between Senor Romero and General Grant was especially close. He also was on intimate terms with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In 1866, when he returned to Mexico, he was sent by Secretary Seward, as a mark of distinction, in a United States government vessel.

The legation was by a concurrent arrangement of the two governments within the last month raised to the grade of an embassy and next Tuesday had been fixed upon as the day when Senor Romero was to present his credentials to President McKinley as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Besides his diplomatic duties, he was a frequent contributor to the magazine literature of this country, mainly confining his labors to articles relative to Mexico. During the last few months the first volume of a valuable work from his pen appeared, entitled "Mexico and the United States," being a study of subjects effecting their political, commercial and social relations.

Senor Romero probably was the best known member of the diplomatic corps in Washington and was for some time its dean. When Great rBitain raised her mission to an embassy, the added rank placed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, at the head of the corps, though a junior in years of service to Senor Romero, who was raised only recently from the rank of minister to that of ambassador, Mexico taking advantage of an act of congress providing that the president should have power to raise our foreign ministers to the rank of ambassadors whenever a foreign government should raise the rank of its accredited represenative. Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France and Russia set the example, which Mexico followed in order to honor the diplomat who had represented her so ably at Washington for more than twenty years in all, and had served her faithfully and well in other capacities at home.

CRITTENDEN KNEW ROMERO.

Missourian Declares the Mexican Was a Great Statesman.

Kansas City, Mo., December 30.—Ex-Governor T. T. Crittenden, who was United States consul general to Mexico from 1893 to 1897, stated today that he had known Ambassador Romero for several years, both in the City of Mexico and at Washington.

"There is current belief," said Governor Crittenden, "that it was Senor Romero who killed General Verastequi in a duel in 1895. This is absolutely false, as I was in Mexico at the time and know all the circumstances of that occurrence. The Romero who fought the duel was an army officer and not the Romero who died today.

"I always found Ambassador Romero a man of unquestioned sincerity, honesty and ability and with as much simplicity in address and bearing as any man of prominence whom I have ever been in contact. I much doubt if ever a foreign representative at Washington more thoroughly understood our government, state and national, and our system of legislation.

"Ambassador Romero has recently published a book on Mexico, which I think will be a standard work on that country for many years to come. It gives the history of Mexico, with all its changes and revolutions, its decreased and increasing trade with various nations.

"Romero was notably one of the most liberal men in views and purse that ever lived in Mexico or represented that country abroad. He was as modest and unpretentious as a man of his acquirements should have been, yet he was bold and fearless in his views. He will be greatly missed by Mexico and the foreign legations at Washington."

Uninvited Guest Shot to Death.

Lexington, Ky., December 30.—A special to The Leader from Sergent, in eastern Kentucky, says that George Frazier, a prominent young farmer, gave a holiday dance last night to which John Stidborn came unbidden. Frazier ordered Stidborn to leave, and on his refusal to go, shot him dead. Frazier gave himself up.

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TAMPA, FLORIDA,

—VIA—

Georgia Southern & Florida Railway.

In Connection with the Central of Georgia Railway and Plant System.

JANUARY 1, 1899.

7:50 pm	Lv	Atlanta	via	C. of Ga.,	Ar	7:35 am
11:25 pm	Lv	Macon	via	G. S. & F.	Ar	4:15 am
5:10 am	Lv	Jasper	via	Plant Sys	Ar	10:20 pm
11:59 am	Ar	Tampa	via	Plant Sys	Lv	3:30 am
12:50 pm	Ar	P't Tampa	via	Plant Sys	Lv	2:55 pm
9:30 pm	Lv	[1] "	via	Plant S S [8]	Ar	2:30 pm
3:00 pm	Ar	[2] Key West	via	Plant S S [7]	Lv	10:00 pm
9:00 pm	Lv	[3] Key West	via	Plant S S [6]	Ar	7:30 pm
6:00 am	Ar	[4] Havana	via	Plant S S [5]	Lv	12:30 pm

1. Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
2. Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.
3. Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.
4. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
5. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
6. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
7. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
8. Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday.

Making direct connection at junctions for all Florida West Coast points, and at Port Tampa with Plant S. S. Line for Key West and Havana, Cuba. Lands you at the door of the Tampa Bay Hotel. Full information from,

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A. HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent, Depot, Atlanta.

MACON AGAINST SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Suit Will Come Before Judge Speer This Session.

IT WILL BE A HARD FIGHT

Public Schools of Macon To Resume Next Monday.

ATTENDANCE LARGEST EVER KNOWN

Mercer College Expects Many New Students—Soldiers Around Macon Are Suffering with the Grip.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., December 30.—The suit which was filed by the citizens of Macon against the Southern railway over a year ago will be brought before Judge Speer at the present session of the United States court and will be fought hard by the citizens. The suit has been pending in the courts for over a year, and so far nothing has been done. Judge John P. Ross was appointed special master in the case some time ago by Judge Speer, and he will begin in a few days to take testimony in the case, and as soon as his report is made it is very probable that something will be done in the case.

It will be remembered that the suit was filed by a large number of citizens of Macon some time ago, and that it has been pending ever since. The Dunlap Hardware Company, which was one of the leading principals in the suit, filed a petition yesterday asking that they be allowed to withdraw. This action, however, does not affect other parties and they are determined to push things to the end. The case will attract a large amount of attention, as it is one of the first of its kind on record.

Schools Open Again.

The public schools of the city and county will open again Monday, after a week's holiday. The past term was one of the most successful in the history of the schools and Superintendent Abbott said this morning that he was well pleased with the records made. Nearly all of the classes completed the work assigned to them and will take up other studies next week.

The attendance during the past year was larger than at any other time, and owing to that fact there will not be very much room for the admission of new pupils Monday. Nearly all of the schools are full and in several instances have room for no more pupils. Admission cards will be issued tomorrow and it is expected that there will be a great rush for them.

Mercer will open Tuesday with brighter prospects than ever before. President Pollock said last night that he was expecting fully fifty new students to enter, and that he was satisfied that a large majority of the old ones would return. Mercer has gained a world-wide reputation recently and students are flocking here from all parts of the country.

Wesleyan will also open again on Tuesday. President Roberts has made a great success of his first term and his work is highly spoken of by the board of trustees. He says that he is expecting a large number of new pupils to return, and that he was sure that nearly all of the old students would return. The attendance during the past term was larger than in some years and the prospects for the coming term were never brighter. The pupils have already begun to arrive and they will continue to arrive until séveral weeks after the session has opened.

Stevens Before the Supreme Court.

John Stevens, the slayer of James Kershaw, will be tried before the supreme court of Georgia on January 16th. He was tried at a recent session of the Bibb county superior court, but was again sentenced to life imprisonment. Mr. John R. Cooper, his attorney, filed a motion for a new trial, but it was overruled by Judge Felton. He then carried the case to the supreme court and it will be heard on the 16th. The negro has twice been tried by the superior court and both times he has been convicted. Mr. Cooper, his attorney, says that he is sure of winning the case in the supreme court. He claims that the negro is guilty of manslaughter only, and claims that the supreme court has decided the fact. Stevens has been in the penitentiary, but at present is confined in the jail, where he will remain until the final disposition of his case.

Captain Hardee Resigns.

Captain W. J. Hardee, of the Third engineers, has resigned his commission in the army and will return to his home in Louisiana. He is the son of General Hardee, of Georgia, and is one of the best officers in the volunteer service. Before joining the army he was in charge of the levees along the banks of the Mississippi river, and he will return to that avocation Monday. During his stay in the city he has made many friends, and it is with regret that they see him leave.

With the Soldiers.

The warm weather of the past few days seems to have given the soldiers new life, as all of them are taking an interest in the work which is assigned them.

The tent stoves for which there was so much complaint some time ago, have not been used for the past several days, and both the days and nights have been very pleasant. All of the soldiers are anxious to know the time when they will leave the city, but even General Wilson is unable to decide that question.

Orders were today received by the colonels of the Tenth and Seventh immunes to hold themselves in readiness to move. This caused a great deal of excitement among the men.

At least two hundred of the soldiers are suffering with the grip and the division and regimental hospitals are full. None of the men have died, however, as none of them have serious attacks.

It was rumored this morning that the corps headquarters would move Tuesday, but it was denied by General Wilson, who says that he has no orders in regard to moving.

Mr. Collins's Disappearance.

Mr. Robert Collins, who left the city after a shortage in his accounts with the Baltimore Fidelity Company, of which organization he was agent, has not been heard from since the day he left. He is supposed to be in Central or South America. Mr. Collins was also agent for several estates and was treasurer of the Bibb Loan and Improvement Company. His books with each of them are in a very bad condition.

Public Installation.

The Washington Lodge No. 28, Ancient Order of United Workmen, held its public installation last night. Many friends of the members were present and a very delightful evening was spent. Refreshments were served to all of the people present and a very delightful evening was spent and the occasion was a most enjoyable one. The exercises were held at Morgan's hall. Mr. W. T. Morgan, who is the popular and efficient grand master workman of several states, made an appropriate address which was very instructive and entertaining. He afterwards installed the following officers: E. D. Hope, M. W.; E. L. Reeves, F.; N. Aldrich, O.; J. E. Warren, finance; J. W. Waterhouse, recorder; J. B. Payton, guide; David Reese, recorder; J. A. Rickenbacher, I. W.; W. D. Broadway, O. W. The exercises closed with an address by Past Grand Master Workman N. G. Gewinner.

Newsy Notes.

The number of barrooms in the city for 1899 will be about the same as this year. Several barkeepers will go out of business while a few new ones will commence.

Fire broke out this afternoon in Miralgia's store, on Mulberry street, but no damage was done. The fire was caused by an explosion of a gas stove in the rear of the building. Mrs. Miralgia came near being burned, as her dress caught fire, but it was pulled off by a negro woman who was standing near.

The merchants are expecting the New Year's trade to liven up next week.

The superior court will convene next Monday week and will take up the criminal docket.

The Volunteers' armory was the scene of a brilliant debut reception tonight, tendered by Mr. R. H. Plant complimentary to his charming nieces, Misses Harriet and Louise Hazelhurst. They were assisted in receiving by their chaperone, Miss Nagle, of Atlanta, and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace McCan, Mr. and Mrs. William McEwen Johnston and Miss Griffin, of Chattanooga.

ONE IS DEAD; OTHER DYING.

TWO SOLDIERS BLOW OUT THE GAS AND RETIRE.

One Is Found Dead in the Room and and the Other in a Very Critical Condition.

Savannah, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—Corporal Marshall Williams, company F, Ninth Illinois regiment, is dead at Coroner Gootlee's establishment here, while his comrade and companion, Corporal James Newman, of the same company, is at the Savannah hospital in a critical condition.

At 3 o'clock this morning the men called at Dora West's house, on Oglethorpe avenue. They had been on provost duty in the "tenderloin district" and stated that they had been out of camp longer than they were allowed and asked for a place to sleep. The women in the house say that both men were drinking, and that they were given permission to remain all night. The men went in the room given them, closed the door and nothing more was thought of them by the inmates of the house.

Shortly before noon today one of the occupants of the house smelled gas escaping. The young woman gave the alarm and an investigation was made. No one responded to a knock on the door and it was broken open. A large volume of gas burst out of the room and almost suffocated the inmates of the house.

On examination, it was found that Corporal Williams was dead and that Corporal Newman was in a precarious condition. The latter was removed to the yard in the fresh air and the windows of the room were thrown open to allow the gas to escape. The police ambulance was summoned and Newman was sent to the Savannah hospital for treatment. The doctors say that he will recover.

WILL RESORT TO THE COURTS.

Latest Phase of the Augusta Police Commissionership Wrangle.

Augusta, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—Augusta's wrangle over the police commission election is to be transferred from the city council to the courts. When City Attorney Davidson gave it as his opinion that a member of the police commission was not eligible for re-election, Acting Mayor Phinizy declined to allow Commissioner Flynn to be placed in nomination, and declined to allow any votes to be recorded for him by the clerk. Today Mr. P. J. Sullivan, counsel for the friends of Commissioner Flynn, announced that he would bring mandamus proceedings to compel Mayor Phinizy to record the votes for Police Commissioner Flynn, and a restraining order to prevent the election of anybody else by counsel until the legal status of Commissioner Flynn was determined.

The sickness of Judge Calloway prevented the bill being brought before him, and no communication with Judge Gamble or Judge Reese was attempted today, as the meeting of the council does not occur until Monday night, and Judge Brinson's term as judge of the Augusta circuit will begin on Monday morning. The bill may be brought before him as his first case. The case is growing into a local sensation.

FIRE BAPTISED HOLINESS BAND.

A Preacher of This Kind at Waycross.

Waycross, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—Evangelist N. G. Pulliam, of the Wesleyan Methodist church, is holding a meeting under a tent in this city. He claims to be one of the firfle-baptized holiness band, and is president of the Florida branch of that association. This fire-baptized holiness band was first organized about sixteen months ago, he says, in Arkansas, and the general overseer of the order in America is Rev. H. B. Irwin, of Lincoln, Neb. The order is strongest in Lincoln, Neb. braska and Kansas, but there are organizations in eighteen states and territories. Its object is to unite all holiness people, regardless of denomination. Each state association has a president and secretary. The president alone is authorized to appoint and license evangelists, and this man says he has licensed eleven in the past eight months. He says he gets everything by prayer. For instance, he wanted a gospel tent, and he prayed for it, and in a short while it was in the depot. It came from a sick yankee, he says, out west. He has been impressed that he should have a gospel car, and for two weeks this has been the burden of his prayer. He does not doubt that the car will roll along. He has been preaching eleven years, most of the time a local preacher in the Methodist church, south, but had a falling out with his pastor on the holiness question and hence he took up evangelistic work and united with the Wesleyans. He will remain here ten days, after which he will take up his work in Florida, holding campmeetings of a month's duration at Gainesville, Ocala, Orlando and Tampa.

TERMINAL BONDS GUARANTEED.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Georgia and Alabama.

Saavnnah, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—A meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia and Alabama railway was held this morning at the company's office in this city, for the purpose of getting the stockholders to guarantee $1,000,000 worth of terminal bonds. The purpose was carried out by the adoption of a resolution making the guarantee. The money realized from the bonds will be used in building the Georgia and Alabama terminal across the Savannah river on Hutchinson's island, which has been determined upon and announced. The directors held a subsequent meeting and ratified the stockholders' action in guaranteeing the terminal bonds.

Major A. H. Johnson, who has been engaged to carry out the proposed plans, and who has already set in upon the work, was present at the meeting and spoke upon the preliminary plans. It is the intention to push this great project hurriedly along, and work upon it will begin early in the year.

To Select a Committee.

Rome, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—A mass meeting of the citizens of Rome has been called to meet at the courthouse next Tuesday evening for the purpose of selecting a city democratic executive committee. Five councilmen are to be elected in March, and the purpose is to keep down strife and unseemly scrambles for places. It is also the wish and desire to make it strictly a white democratic election and eliminate altogether the purchasable floating vote.

TO LOCATE GRAVES OF CONFEDERATES

Important Order Said To Have Been Sent Governors.

RESULT OF JUBILEE ADDRESS

Department Asks for Location of Georgia's Confederate Cemeteries.

GOVERNOR HAS NOT SEEN REQUEST

Appears That President Has Begun Preparations for a Practical Application of Sentiments Expressed in His Now Famous Address.

President McKinley, it appears, has begun preparations for a practical application of the sentiments expressed in his now famous address before the Georgia legislature during his recent visit to Atlanta.

A request is said to have been sent to the governors of the various states asking them to inform the war records office of the location of the various cemeteries in which confederate soldiers are buried. This is the first step in the development of the idea of placing the confederate graves under the care of the national government.

A communication seeking to ascertain the location of the confederate cemeteries in Georgia has been received by Assistant Adjutant General Obear. The request comes from General Marcus W. Wright, agent of the war records office.

The request has not yet been placed in the hands of Governor Candler, but when presented to him it will be acted upon at an early date and the department will be given information concerning the grave of every confederate soldier who is buried in Georgia.

From the communication which was received by Colonel Obear it appears that a similar request has been sent to the governor of each southern state.

When President McKinley spoke before the Georgia legislature two weeks ago respecting the making of the care of the graves of the confederates a national charge the sentiment was applauded to the echo, and this applause followed him throughout his tour of the south. Not only in the south was his expression approved, but from every section of the country came words of commendation for the president's fraternizing words.

The order which was received by the assistant adjutant general comes as evidence of the fact that the president was earnest in his utterances and that the day when the national government will care for confederate graves is not far distant.

It appears that the president, as soon as he returned to the national capital from his triumphal tour of the south, began preparations for a practical application of the sentiments so happily expressed. It seems that the order sent to Georgia has been sent to all the southern states, and as a result, the department will soon be familiar with the location of every confederate cemetery in the country.

Governor Candler, when asked about the order, stated that it had not been handed him by the assistant adjutant general and he had no knowledge of the fact that it had been received.

"It is my intention," said Governor Candler, "to issue a circular letter in the course of the next few days to the ordinaries of the various counties requesting them to send to this office information concerning the men who left the various counties to enter the confederate army and the location of the graves of those who are buried in the different counties. I am doing this as a result of a resolution passed by the legislature directing that such information be obtained by the department. If such a letter as mentioned has come from Washington I will probably see it in the morning."

The information Governor Candler will receive from the ordinaries of the different counties is identical with that which is said to be desired at Washington, and when it has been received a duplicate of it will, in all probability, be forwarded to the war records office.

LAST DRINKS FOR AMERICUS.

Prohibition Law Goes Into Effect Tomorrow.

Americus, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—Tomorrow will witness the last day of fourteen barrooms in Americus for four years, as the prohibition law is effective after midnight. Whisky has been sold here continuously for sixty years and the new conditions will be difficult to realize. Many believe the business interests will suffer, while others hold the contrary opinion. Whisky dealers will dispose of the remainder of their stocks tomorrow, though blind tigers will undoubtedly flourish from the beginning of the prohibition act. The city council will impose a special license tax on other lines of business now exempted to cover the deficiency in revenues.

ORDERED TO BE IN READINESS.

Troops at Columbus Soon To Leave for Cuba.

Columbus, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—Orders were received tonight from General Wilson, at the headquarters of the First army corps at Macon, ordering the One Hundredth and Sixtieth Indiana and the Third Kentucky regiments to get into readiness at once to go to Cuba. It is supposed that the two regiments will leave Columbus in a few days. No mention is made in the telegram of the time of departure, the point of embarkation or the particular destination in Cuba. No reference is made to the probable disposition of the First West Virginia, the remaining regiment here.

The Eighth Massachusetts, now encamped at Americus, is also ordered to get in readiness. The boys who are to go to Cuba received the news eagerly.

Checks for Interest Mailed.

Washington, December 30.—Tomorrow United States Treasurer Roberts will mail checks in payment of interest on the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, amounting to $5,559,000, due on January 1st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS IN QUART CANS.

Mock Turtle, per can	35c
Ox Tail, per can	35c
Consomme, per can	35c
Tomato, per can	35c
French Bouillon, per can	35c
Julienne, per can	35c
Printanier, per can	35c
Mutton Broth, per can	35c
Chicken, per can	35c
Green Turtle, per can	75c
Terrapin, per can	75c

HUCKINS SOUPS IN QUART CANS.

Terrapin, per can	75c
Green Turtle, per can	75c
Chicken, per can	30c
Mutton Broth, per can	30c
Printanier, per can	30c
Julienne, per can	30c
French Bouillon, per can	30c
Tomato, per can	30c
Consomme, per can	30c
Ox Tail, per can	30c
Mock Turtle, per can	30c

Also full line Van Camp's Soups at per can 30c
And P. J. Ritter's Soups at, per can 10c

A. W. FARLINGER,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer. 321-323 Peachtree St.

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

SAPOLIO

IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

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Some of the finest American Beauty Roses ever shown in the South.
TELEGRAPH ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

DAHL'S, Florist

TELEPHONE 105. 10 MARIETTA ST. ATLANTA.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT OF ILLINOIS TROOPS

Second Regiment May Have To Face a Court Martial Soon.

SERIOUS CHARGES ARE MADE

Assistant Quartermaster Baker Sends a Report to Washington.

SOLDIERS WERE NOT DISCIPLINED

Captain Baker Declares That the Men Refused To Obey Any Orders While on Transports.

Savannah, Ga., December 30.—Captain Charles T. Baker, assistant quartermaster in charge of the transport Michigan, which arrived here today, sent to Washington tonight an official report in which the Second Illinois regiment, which the Michigan carried to Cuba on her last trip, was charged with mutinous conduct and it was stated that Colonel Hotchkiss, in command of the regiment, had to be threatened with a report to the commanding major general.

It is intimated in the report that an investigation, and possibly a courtmartial, will be demanded.

Previous to the sailing of the Michigan it had been reported that the ship was in bad condition. This Captain Baker denies. He asserts that she was in good shape and in support transmits a letter to that effect from a number of well known army officers, including Major Richard Henry Savage (the novelist), of the Second engineers. Captain Baker says:

"The two battalions came aboard eighteen hours before we left port. During that time the wildest confusion prevailed. No one assumed to be in command.

"Shouting, yelling, hurrahing and disorder generally continued throughout the entire time the animals were being loaded. There were a number of accidents and it is only a wonder that several of the horses were not thrown from the gangway and killed. The regulations provide that no smoking be permitted between decks and no soldiers be permitted in the lifeboats. These regulations were not complied with and no effort was made to enforce them.

"On the first inspection," says Captain Baker, "we found fifteen or more of the men smoking between decks."

The captain in command of the transport complained of the action of the soldiers to the quartermaster and he notified Colonel Hotchkiss that the men must quit their mutinous conduct or a report would be made to the major general commanding the corps.

"The vandalism they are practicing," wrote Captain Baker to Colonel Hotchkiss at the instance of the captain of the ship, "seriously endangered the safety of the vessel."

It transpires that the Michigan was without adequate fire apparatus. Had a conflagration at sea occurred from the smoking between decks the consequences would have been terrible. Notwithstanding his remonstrance to the colonel commanding, the mutinous conduct of the men continued. Captain Baker's report says:

"With a thorough understanding of their dangers the men of the Second Illinois refused to obey every order against smoking between decks. In the troop quarters the electric lamps were smashed to afford the men amusement. This vandalism was practiced to such an extent that the chief engineer found it was impossible to supply the necessary light. The life preservers were torn down and scattered throughout the ship. One night about 8 o'clock the man on the bridge was ruthlessly hurled from his watch by soldiers. The chief officer went forward and by main force compelled the men to disperse. There was no such thing as keeping the men from the hatchways until one fell and came near being killed."

NEBRASKANS LEAVE FOR CUBA.

First Battalion of Third Regiment Leaves Savannah on Transport.

Savannah, Ga., December 30.—The transport Obdam sailed for Havana this afternoon with the First battalion of the Third Nebraska regiment. The march of the battalion, late of Colonel Bryan's command, to the transport was an enthusiastic one. The troops were received with cheers as they passed through the city. The band played "Dixie" and it was loudly cheered. One of the soldiers had a Cuban flag stuck in his gun. This evoked considerable enthusiasm.

Besides the Nebraska soldiers, the Obdam carried a number of nurses and surgeons for the Havana hospitals. The transports Roumanian and Michigan arrived today and will take the remaining battalions of the Nebraska regiment and one battalion of the Ninth Illinois regiment. The hospital ship Missouri also arrived today for a cargo of medical supplies.

CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.

Prominent Man of Gadsden, Ala., Sent to Jail.

Gadsden, Ala., December 30.—(Special.)—J. K. P. Beard, a well-known citizen of this city, was arrested and confined to the county jail here this afternoon on the charge of arson. On December 8th a residence and barn belonging to Beard, on Tuscaloosa street, known as the Hawkins place, were burned. There was $1,200 insurance on the dwelling and $300 on the barn. Incendiarism was suspected. The insurance company went to work investigating the case and Beard's arrest followed. It is charged that Beard offered a white family living in his house $25 to burn the place, which was refused, and Beard, it is alleged, paid the head of the family $15 not to talk. He then, it is charged, got a negro to burn the house, who was to notify the occupants so that they could escape. The negro notified them, set the house on fire and skipped. This is not the first house Beard has been charged with burning.

WARNOCK'S SLAYER IN JAIL.

He Was Arrested in Birmingham After an Exciting Chase.

Birmingham, Ala., December 30.—(Special.)—After a sensational chase of more than three blocks, Will Golson, the negro who shot and killed Chief Deputy Sheriff Robert Warnock, Sunday afternoon, November 27th, was captured this afternoon and is now closely guarded in the county jail.

The capture was made by Police Officers Jack McDonald and Robert Patton, assisted by two citizens. Golson had out his pistol, but for some reason could not use it. He has made a full confession, stating that he shot the officer as he entered his house that eventful afternoon.

A big crowd gathered around the jail when the negro was locked up, but no attempt at lynching was made. Sheriff O'Brien told the negro he would protect him to the bitter end, but would take pleasure in breaking his neck when the law directed it.

There has been much excitement since the arrest. Rewards to the amount of $1,050 were offered for the capture of Golson, and every police and sheriff department in the United States were notified of the murder.

Gobin's Many Positions.

Augusta, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—John P. S. Gobin, general of the Third brigade, First division, Second corps, state senator of Pennsylvania and lieutenant governor-elect of that state, left Camp McKenzie tonight for Harrisburg to attend the senatorial caucus, and to be sworn in as lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania. General Gobin is a very popular officer and will be missed at Camp MacKenzie, but his men are quite proud of his political prominence.

Rome's New Daily.

Rome, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—Thomas J. Gibson, formerly a minister of Atlanta, has leased the plant of The Evening Hustler-Commercial, Phil G. Byrd's paper, and will take charge on next Monday.

There is some talk of Mr. Gibson making a morning paper of it, though he has not so announced. It is understood that John W. Bale will be city editor. He is an ex-Methodist minister and was city editor of the defunct Morning Argus. It is also said that Captain A. B. S. Moseley will be business manager. Mr. Gibson will be editor-in-chief. On next Monday Rome will have three daily papers.

Resigned the Auditorship.

Rome, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—W. M. Darby has resigned as auditor of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern railway, the resignation going into effect January 1st. Mr. Darby has been with the road five years and has held the place of auditor for three years with eminent satisfaction. He will enter the mercantile business in Atlanta. His successor has not been appointed.

Mr. George Wright has been appointed assistant to City Passenger Agent J. N. Harrison and Freight Agent J. J. Seay, of the Southern railway. His services date from December 15th.

Fire at Sparta, Ga.

Sparta, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—The dwelling house of Mr. Alf Hill, one of the most prominent business men of Sparta, was burned to the ground early this morning. Most of the furniture and household effects were saved after a hard struggle by the neighbors, but the house was completely destroyed. Mr. Hill's house came very near being burned up a few months ago, the fire destroying portion of the house before it was extinguished. The origin of the fire is unknown, but was probably incendiary. The loss was covered by insurance.

Applewhite Bound Over for Trial.

Cusseta, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—The commitment trial of A. D. Applewhite and son for the killing of J. J. Hickey, was completed today. Young Applewhite was discharged and the old man bound over for voluntary manslaughter under a $1,000 bond.

Negro Immunes Under Orders.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 30.—Colonel Huggins yesterday received orders from the war department to have his command, the Eighth regiment, United States volunteers, colored immunes, in readiness to sail from either Savannah or Charleston not later than January 8th for Cienfuegos, Cuba, where they will be stationed. Everything is being put in readiness for the departure of the regiment. Colonel Huggins has arranged to review the regiment tomorrow.

Esterhazy at Rotterdam.

London, December 30.—A Paris dispatch to The Standard says a telegram from Rotterdam announces that Count Esterhazy has been staying there since December 19th. His departure for America is regarded as imminent.

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CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

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The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 163 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY—Van Noy Bros.
MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D. Bankston, Manager, 362 Second street.

ATLANTA, GA., December 31, 1898.

"The Issue or the Thing."

Under this headline, The Danville, Va., Register of December 23d, prints the following remarks:

If Mr. Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, be a prophet—in which role he appeared in the press dispatches of yesterday—we are far from satisfied with the wisdom of the democratic senators, under the influence of Mr. Bryan, who have decided to vote for the ratification of the treaty with Spain and then to fight expansion by declarations of intentions. The philosophy of such a course is simply this: Let us do the thing first and then rely on undoing it afterwards. In a word, it does seem to us that Mr. Bryan and the democratic senators are thinking a little too much about imperialism as a future issue rather than as an approaching fact. We believe that the democratic position will make it a "winning issue" for the democrats before the people. But we prefer to have imperialism thwarted and frustrated to having it adopted and meting out punishment to the republican party for having adopted it. It may be that Mr. Bryan sees that a little taste of colonial system will suffice to turn the stomachs of some of the people who now clamor for it. And we doubt not that this is so. But we do not desire to enjoy or live on the regrets of some people who may perpetuate this particular iniquity; we want the evil prevented. We do not desire to make party capital, we want to make sure that the country is not going to be hurt.

The question or ratifying the treaty contains the real issue, and while Mr. Bryan may think that he is framing an issue, we think he is simply deferring the presentation of the issue to a more convenient season—in some aspects of convenience—and running the risk of being "everlastingly too late."

We do not think Mr. Bryan's sincerity is doubtful, but it does seem that he is thinking of the new policy too much as a political issue.

Our friend seems to be making a difficulty where none exists. We cannot get rid of the Philippine question by defeating the treaty. Such a course would simply carry us back to war with Spain and we should have on our hands all those questions that seem to be settled, as well as others, still more tormenting, growing out of a lack of unity which would be emphasized before the eyes of the whole world by a rejection of the treaty.

Such a rejection, as we have said on former occasions, would not relieve us of any of the responsibilities which providence has thrust upon us in the Philippines. These responsibilities were assumed when Dewey, following the fortunes of war, entered Manila bay and destroyed the Spanish squadron. The proposed democratic policy does not say "Let us do the thing first and then rely on undoing it afterwards." It is simply based upon the realization that, so far as the Philippines are concerned, the thing has been done, and that it cannot be undone by a simple rejection of the treaty. So much ought to be clear to every thoughtful man. Reject the treaty, and we should have Spain on our hands again, as well as the Philippine islands, to say nothing of various international complications that are not unlikely to arise as the result of our own lack of harmony. Ratify it, and Spain is eliminated; moreover, the Philippine question becomes easier of adjustment.

The democrats cannot afford to regard the treaty with the eyes of partisans. The whole question as it now stands is above party. When the real settlement comes to be made the democrats will have their traditions to depend on and their principles to appeal to; but, as all must see, ratification of the treaty does not run counter to democratic doctrine at any point. Would any genuine democrat favor the restoration of Spain's sovereignty in the Philippines? The answer to this question covers the whole case. Spanish rule in the islands has been destroyed, and we could not restore it without shedding the blood of an innocent people.

We admit that the situation is not without its embarrassments, but these must be faced at least for the present. To defeat the treaty would be to rush into the arms of new and dangerous complications more embarrassing than those that already exist.

We can ratify the treaty and then go before the people with the whole democratic doctrine, as well as the party, clean and intact. We can do with the Philippines what we have promised to do for Cuba.

Death Unmasks Cupid.

The people of the snug little city of Newark, N. J., are discussing with gusto and amazement a recent occurrence in the municipality which goes to prove that it sometimes takes death to unmask Cupid.

Two old maids, by the name of Caldwell, had long been one of the most prized possessions of Newark, and the old inhabitants proudly pointed them out to the younger generation as an example of how unmarried women could prosper to a green old age. To be sure, an old friend of the family, Major Van Houten, a civil war veteran with one leg and a record for gallantry, maintained his abode in their residence, but the Newarkians looked on him as a brother, and supposed both the old maids took this view of the case.

But a few days ago Julia, who was eighty years old, died, having confided to her horrified sister Mary the fact that she had been married to the major for ten years. Just how the couple managed to conceal it even from Mary, much less the gossips of Newark, is a problem which will never be solved to the satisfaction of everyone.

But, saddest to relate, the peglegged bridegroom didn't make a cent through his clandestine marriage. His wife died a week before her sister Mary, who bequeathed all of the property to another sister who had acted the square thing by marrying openly, and not giving her relatives a cruel shock by living in the house with her husband and sister for ten years without revealing the fact that Cupid and a disabled soldier had made an impression on her susceptible old heart.

"The Foul Bird."

No more truthful saying was ever crystallized in language than that "it is a dirty bird which fouls its own nest."

The privilege of criticism and even of censure is one which is freely acknowledged, but even to these actions there are limitations, certainly of truth, if sentiment did not exist.

For instance, in a late number of The Augusta Tribune appears the following paragraph:

The mill operatives of Atlanta live in huts with wide cracks in the floors and holes in the top for rain and snow to beat in, and a branch runs under their houses. Their sick are unattended and their dead lie unburied for days. All this while the mills are at work.

This whole matter might be briefly disposed of by denouncing it as false in statement and in intention, a slander not only upon the city of Atlanta, but upon the state of Georgia, of which the city of Atlanta is but a component part. The attempt to besmirch a whole community because of some occasional lapse or error of ignorance, surpasses any attempt at denunciation.

Georgia has poor people within her limits, to whom the earning of subsistence is a difficult task. Her business institutions, to the utmost extent of their ability, employ and pay these people, and look after their personal interests. In the cotton mills situated within the Atlanta district, there are hundreds of operatives, many of them, indeed, getting low wages, but comparing favorably with those paid elsewhere. They are making an honest living; they are housed and fed and clothed as well, if not better, than laborers of their class in any other part of the world. Among them the humanities are as well observed as it is possible for them to be. Their employers are high-minded, kind-hearted gentlemen, to whom an act of cruelty would be foreign and distasteful.

Any statement which would impute a low grade of living, a want of sanitary care, or a brutal disregard of the hour of death, is so unutterably false that it is difficult to find words with which to describe it.

If The Augusta Tribune, instead of repeating falsehoods of this character for the purpose of stirring up strife and bitterness in its own community, would only enter into the work of cultivating good feeling and restoring good relationship between employer and employee, the mill operatives of Augusta, who have been thrown out of work, and therefore out of bread to eat, would be given an opportunity to earn their living and to experience some of the comfort which the Atlanta operatives have. In the friction which occasionally comes up between employer and employee, the part of wisdom is not that which leads to strife, to idleness and to starvation, but it is rather in bringing the parties together and restoring the harmony which should exist—a task for which The Tribune is evidently unfitted.

The State Militia.

Governor Bloxham, of Florida, has called a national convention of those interested in the organization of the state militia service to meet in Tampa on the 8th day of February, 1899. The call for the convention is not only timely but fortunate.

In discussing the proposed reorganization of the regular army, the country seems to be about to lose sight of the state militia. This would be to upset the whole policy of democratic government. From the time of its organization, the republic, instead of depending entirely on a standing army, has largely placed its dependence on the state militia, which, when mobilized, constitutes the real army of the republic. A standing army of extraordinary and unnecessarily large proportions is now, always has been and always will be obnoxious to our people. It is opposed to every policy, design and ambition of the government, and the party that insists on a regular army larger than circumstances seem to demand is sure to go to the wall. Nobody should object to a regular army of reasonable proportions, nor to an increase in the size of the present regular army, provided such increase is kept within reasonable bounds.

What has happened and is likely to happen in France might, with a very little nursing, happen here. There the army has already become more important than the republic, more important than the liberties of the people. The "honor of the army" is the watchword; and recently, when it was discovered that members of the general staff were engaged in treasonable practices, having sacrificed Dreyfus because Esterhazy had been discovered in the act of selling information to the military agent of Germany—information which he could only have gathered from members of the military staff—all the newspapers were given the cue to shield the army. In France, at this moment, the "honor of the army" is the dishonor of the nation; and there is nothing more probable than that, as one of the remote results of the Dreyfus case, and the monkey-like performances of the French nation, a military dictatorship will be set up in that unfortunate country.

We are not afraid of such a thing in this republic, but it would not be wise to place temptation at any man's door.

There is nothing easier than for the government to provide itself with a military reserve better than the best by placing itself in close touch with the militia of every state in the union. This force should be so organized as to be able to respond promptly to any and every emergent call. What is easier than for congress to take action in the matter—to pass a law saying, in effect, to every state, "organize your state militia on a fixed basis in proportion to population, and under certain well-defined and uniform regulations to be arranged by the war department?"

East state should have full control of its own militia organization, but in consideration of the state's recognition of a uniform federal system, the general government should furnish arms, equipments and uniforms, and, if necessary, make a reasonable allowance for an annual encampment.

The benefits of a militia system at once general and uniform can hardly be overestimated. It should be put in operation under the regulations that now prevail in the war department, and all who desire to enlist in the state militia should be put to the same tests that are now required for volunteers.

Under a system of this kind, this country could, in the event of war, mobilize a million men on a week's notice or even in less time than that. It should be understood that when a man enlists in the state militia he does so for business and not for any holiday parade or display.

The state and national military reserve, organized on this basis, would give to this country a system of domestic defense equal to or better than the standing army of any nation on earth. It would permit those who make up the rank and file of the reserve to continue their daily pursuits, and the cost of maintenance would simply be the cost of equipment. There would be little or no increased taxation on that score, and the whole system would be based on the institutions which give this republic its power and dignity.

When war with Spain was declared, the fact at once became apparent that the existing militia systems of the states amounted to nothing as they stood. What had been done was undone the moment the emergency arose. In one or two states the national guard seemed to be on a substantial basis, but when the war department applied its rigid tests, the national guard resolved itself into companies of men seeking enlistment in the regular army.

In Georgia the legislature made large annual appropriations to increase the efficiency of the state militia, but when volunteers were called for, the state militia organization was ignored. Under the circumstances, the legislature refused to make the usual appropriation for the maintenance of the state militia.

We trust the convention called by Governor Bloxham will be well attended, and that it will result in action by congress which will give the states an opportunity to organize a uniform system of militia. This is a great deal more important than any proposition to increase the regular army. The volunteer organizations are the life and strength of the republic.

Death of Ambassador Romero.

The death of Ambassador Romero, which took place yesterday, is an international calamity.

In the building up of a stable and efficient republic in Mexico, the United States had an abiding interest. For all time to come the republic of Mexico will be, with the United States, the joint possessor of this immense continent. For years the feeling between the two republics was one of growing enmity, which would in time have led to wars and retaliations disastrous to both. With the advent of Porfirio Diaz into power in the southern republic, there was brought about a change out of which harmony grew up between the two republics. The Mexican president recognized the truth that the welfare of the two republics was so bound up together that it became the part of patriotism to promote good feeling and amity. The result of this policy is the present splendid harmony which exists, so that while the two nations are independent of each other, the Rio Grande is no more of a barrier to our free intercourse than is the Mississippi or the Brazos.

This great achievement of statesmanship could never have been made by President Diaz if it had not been for the able and zealous co-operation of Matias Romero, the Mexican minister to Washington. Gifted as Minister Romero was with a knowledge of our people as well as of his own, he was able at all times to compose differences and to suggest compromises until such time as passion passed away and reason could play its part.

Can Such Things Be?

Several letters have recently been received in Nebraska from soldiers stationed in Nebraska regiments at Manila which give rise to suspicions of a most peculiar and disgraceful variety of foul play.

The letters in question all came in a separate package, and were found to have been carefully opened, en route from Manila, and resealed. The package bore an indorsement from the postmaster at San Francisco with the request that the envelopes be returned to him, supposedly for the purpose of tracing the parties responsible for the opening of the letters. On first consideration, almost anyone would arrive at the conclusion that the letters had been tampered with for the purpose of robbery.

But when they were opened by the rightful owners it was discovered that portions of the sheets had been cut out and abstracted, and the text read incoherently. Eliminating all other possible hypotheses, only one plausible one remains—that the letters were altered so as to remove expressions of dissatisfaction with life in the Philippines and asking that influence be exerted to send the disaffected men home. As to the responsibility for the crime, if such exists, this is an entirely different matter and opens up a wide avenue of speculation. Several parties might be interested in keeping the troops where they now are, and readers are left to pick the most possible solution for themselves.

At the same time, it is a matter of regret and condemnation that such things should exist in the army or government of a nation noted always for its fairness and utmost personal liberty.

The country will be glad to know that Secretary Day will not go to New York to practice his profession, and that he will not be president of a bank. These are the ends of many officials in Washington. Mr. Day will return to his home in Canton.

Quay seems to have the whip-hand of courts in Pennsylvania.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

By the Fire.

Settin' by the fire
With Maria—sweet Maria!
I say: "The fire's goin' out, I see."
She turned from me a minute,
Lookin' mighty thoughtful in it:
"That's more that you are doin', sir,"
says she!

Settin' by the fire
With Maria—sweet Maria!
I said: "The snow is flyin' fur an' free."
She turned to me a minute,
An' her speech had meanin' in it:
"That's more than you are doin', sir,"
says she!

Settin' by the fire
With Maria—sweet Maria!
I says: "I hear a weddin's soon to be."
She drapped her eyes a minute
With a smile (I longed to win it!):
"That's more than you're arrangin' for,"
says she!

Settin' by the fire
With Maria—my Maria!
I kissed her cheek—as rosy as could be,
I axed her: "Will you marry?"
Not a second did she tarry!
"But it's more than you're deservin', sir,"
says she!

* * * * * *

Prize Box "Literature."

Now just see where this new-style "literary" business is drifting. A wild Arkansas author makes this unparalleled proposition:

"To every purchaser of my new book I will give one aluminum watch chain; to the purchaser of five books I will give one first-class razor; to the purchaser of ten books I will give a good revolver; and to the purchaser of twenty-five books I will give a silver watch, warranted to be a good time-keeper. Now is the time to subscribe!"

What an advantage an author has over his brethren when he can afford to run a jewelry and hardware business in connection with his books!

* * * * *

His View of It.

Dey talks erbout "expansion"
In dis yer freedom lan';
I wish dey'd tell de gover'ment
Ter let de cash expan'!

I wish dey'd make a dollar
(Oh, den you'd heah me shout!)
So much lak Injin rubber
We folks could stretch it out!

Dey ain't no use in talkin'!
De cry on ever' han'
Is fer dat same "expansion"
Dat makes de cash expan'!

* * * * *

Too Much for Him.

Quite a number of southern magazines in the country now, and all of them appear to be flourishing. And here's an instance: A certain author recently received a letter from one of them, soliciting a contribution. A good, fat check accompanied the letter—payment in advance! The author cashed the check, forwarded the article, shook hands with his friends, and applied for admission to the lunatic asylum.

* * * * *

A New Year's Carol.

Let us hope that the sorrow'll be lost in the song;
Let us hope that the right will rise white o'er the wrong,
While the world to the music of joy rolls along
In the love and the light of the morning!

Let us hope in the darkness that God knoweth best—
That even our sighs and our sorrows are blest,—
That he'll lead us at last to the valleys of rest
In the love and the light of the morning!

* * * * *

His New Year Presents.

(A Fable.)

"Your salary is raised."

"Your house rent is remitted."

"Your note has been extended sixty days."

"The check for your poem was mailed you yesterday."

"Your new novel has been accepted, at $12 a line."

"You have fallen heir to $50,000."

"A friend has canceled your mortgage."

"The bill collectors have decided to give you a banquet."

"You can now swear off in peace."

* * * * *

The Garden.

Love gave to his lady a garden
In the light of the beautiful day;
He taught the white lilies to love her
And wrested the red thorns away.
He called to the birds in the branches—
The thrushes in woodland and brake:
"Sing your sweetest of songs for my lady,—
Sing sweet for her sake—for her sake!"

Love gave to his lady a garden:
The world, it was thrilling with May.
She knew not the red thorns he gathered
Were hid in his bosom that day!
She heard the birds singing and singing—
She reaped the white roses of rest;
But Love lay in silence beneath them
With only the thorns on his breast.

* * * * *

Garland's New Story.

Hamlin Garland's story, "Rising Wolf—Ghost Dancer," in McClure's, for January, opens with this striking picture:

"He sat in the shade of the lodge, smoking his pipe. His face was thin, keen, and very expressive. The clear brown of his skin was pleasant to see, and his hair, wavy from long confinement in braids, was glossy as a blackbird's wing."

There's a picture for you, and all in a brief paragraph.

* * * * *

Couldn't Crush Him.

An irrepressible author whose Christmas poem came in too late for that holiday, writes:

"I'm awful sorry about it; but if you will change it to fit New Year's, and run it in for me, I'll give you a dollar. If you can't do this, just send it back, and I'll fix it up for the Fourth of July!"

F. L. S.

An Echo from the East.

From The Selma, Ala., Journal.

One fellow has been found to object to President McKinley's brave and patriotic remarks in Atlanta as to the care of confederate graves by the government. Only one, however, so far. He lives in New England, way up in Massachusetts somewhere. This pharisee thinks he ought not to attend any more meetings of his Grand Army of the Republic post after the president's utterance. A good many people will probably be of the opinion that he would be out of place in any meeting anywhere of generous and patriotic Americans. Some people in this world are so small that figuratively speaking you could put twenty of them on the point of a cambric needle and they could dance the Virginia reel and there would still be room for two more sets.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Let Justice Be Done.

Editor Constitution—As a member of the Alabama legislature, I must raise my protest against the indiscriminate and wholesale onslaught on Atlanta made by some of my state papers.

I was never more civilly and cordially treated in my life. I was looked up at the Kimball by Mr. Mason, a member of the Georgia legislature, who was untiring in his efforts to make my stay as pleasant as possible. That no official display was made by the authorities of Atlanta was due entirely to the pressure of entertaining such large crowds and its distinguished guest, the president. I do hope those members who feel slighted will not further persist in attributing to Atlanta "malice and aforethought" in a matter purely accidental, and under the peculiar circumstances, almost unavoidable. I feel satisfied that there are many members individually who can testify with me to the generous and unbounded hospitality of Atlanta without considering red tape committees and official recognition. W. H. STURDIVANT.

A Captain Defends His Men.

Editor Constitution—In the columns of your paper have appeared the most unfavorable references to the Third North Carolina regiment. Your representative here must be in ignorance of the facts.

If an enlisted man of the Third North Carolina regiment commits a petty or capital crime in the city it is published that the Third North Carolina regiment did it. If your representative will visit the camp of the Third North Carolina regiment he will then be able to write about our discipline. With a regimental canteen, we did not have a single drunken soldier in camp during our Christmas holidays. Our usual number of prisoners are from eight to ten. Our sentences keep the men of this regiment inside the guard lines with unloaded guns. Any one doubting the good behavior of this regiment is invited to call and see for himself. We have 1,130 enlisted men in this regiment. Is it reasonable to expect all of them to be angels when out from under the officers? Why should the powerful, with pen in hand and press to circulate, form an unfavorable opinion of this regiment without an examination and publish disreputable things about its officers?

In an editorial published in The Knoxville Daily Sentinel, speaking of the Third North Carolina regiment, among other things it said: "The conduct of the men of the Third North Carolina regiment since its stay in Knoxville is proof that colored men are capable of officering an organization of its kind, and the white people are proud to know that in the south such colored men are to be found." This issue was under date of November 9, 1898.

DAVID J. GILMER,
Commanding Company E, Third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

That Texas Railway Case.

Editor Constitution—In your paper of the 27th instant you published a local article on "A Leading Case in Railway Law, which I desire to say a few things about. I spent thirty-three years in Texas and was a railroad director in that state. Besides, in connection with six other gentlemen, I built and operated a railroad in that state and I ought to be posted on the subject. First allow me to say that all of the railroads in Texas built prior to 1889 were given sixteen sections of land to the mile by the state with the privilege of locating this land in alternate sections in any part of the state. Many of them were loaned $6,000 to the mile perpetually or as long as they paid the interest thereon to the state. Most of the railroads in Texas, or at least a large number of them did not cost their present owners $5,000 to the mile, because, in plain words, they stole them. I will give you but one case, which is a sample of dozens of others. There was a certain man who built a trunk line through a certain part of the state, crossing and connecting with many other lines. He would not receive freight from these lines and in the course of time their owners were obliged to lease them to him in sheer desperation. He then operated them until he had worn them out and virtually "wrecked" them. Then he had them put into the hands of receivers whom he could manage and proceeded to use their earnings to repair and build them up again, putting on new cars and engines. Eventually when everything was in good shape he induced the court to sell them to the highest bidders and then he bought them at something like $7,700 to the mile. Thereupon he issued stock to his relatives or confederates at the rate of $25,000 to the mile. Then he went into Wall street and sold bonds to the amount of $60,000 to the mile and put the money deep down into his pocket. Now he asks the people of Texas to allow him to tax them to the amount of 6 per cent on $35,000 to the mile when in fact the property cost him but $3,700 to the mile. Because the railroad commission of the state refuses to allow him to do it he claims that the commission wants to confiscate his property.

In 1894 Judge McCormick enjoined the railroad commission and managed to keep this case in court about two years, but finally the supreme court of the United States sat down on him. In the meantime the railroads of the state had spent about two years confiscating the property of the people of Texas and now they will doubtless have about two years more of the same thing. To illustrate how the railroads have been confiscating the property of the people of Texas: Huntington takes a carload of wool from San Francisco through Texas to New York at 60 cents per hundred pounds, while he makes the people of Texas pay him 75 cents per hundred pounds to transport wool 150 miles in the state, and what is more, the railroads charge more to carry freight than the ox wagons did before the roads were built. Then there was $5 per capita in circulation among them while there is now only $1, due to the fact that the money which was formerly left at home now goes to New York to pay interest and dividends on watered stocks and bonds.

A. H. STEAGALL.
De Land, Fla., December 28, 1898.

PAYING OLD SCORES.

Means Taken by Six Young Men To "Even Up" with a Coquette.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I don't know who proposed the thing," said the young man who was telling the story, "but that doesn't matter. There were six of us together one night last week, and when some one suggested that we go and call upon a certain young lady the idea took.

"We elaborated the plan somewhat on our way there. We agreed to go in one by one, and while there to look upon one another not only as strangers, but interlopers as well. It was a villainous thing to do, but the girl is somewhat of a joker herself, and we all had an old score to pay off.

"We carried out the idea to perfection. I was the first to call, and the girl said she was glad to see me. Before she had time to say anything else another young man was ushered in. She was glad to see him, too. But when the third young man arrived she was somewhat confused and stammered a little over her welcome.

"The bell rang at intervals, and each time a young man was ushered in by the grinning maid.

"To cap the climax, a strange young man, who knew nothing of the plot, chanced to call.

"Then the fun began. We sat around the room and glared at one another as much as to say: 'What the dickens are you doing here?'

"The strange young man stood it exactly ten minutes. Then he fled, with the excuse that he had suddenly remembered an important engagement.

"The conversation was short and disjointed. We addressed all our remarks to the young lady, who got red and white by turns, as she endeavored to keep six conversations going at one time, for not by a word or sign did any one let on that he was aware that any one was in the room but the young lady and himself.

"When we had stood it as long as we could without laughing we solemnly took our leave one by one, with a parting glare at those remaining.

"Since then the young lady has been doing a good deal of thinking. But I understand that she is unable to make up her mind whether it was a joke or only a strange coincidence.

"But the strange young man, who has failed to call again, is no joke."

THE NEGRO IN NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1898.—(Special Correspondence.)—Special pains were taken by all the members of the democratic state committee who attended the meeting here Tuesday night to disclaim any purpose of dictating or even so much as suggesting to the legislature, so soon to meet, the course to be pursued with regard to the regulation of the franchise.

The burden of the statements made by the committeemen was that the white men of the state showed by their vote November 8th exactly what they desired done, and that this desire is for the disfranchisement of the ignorant negroes, but of no white men.

The committee made a feature of thanking the thousands of white republicans and the populists who voted the democratic ticket last November. The populist party has gone to pieces. The white supremacy matter rose far above populism, and with a great many republicans rose very far above republicanism.

The time is therefore ripe for a constitutional amendment. The belief is that if a properly drawn one is prepared, the people will ratify it at the polls. Some democratic leaders favor the voting by the legislature for constitutional amendments. This will require a three-fifths vote and then the people must ratify. Others favor a constitutional convention, and desire the revision to be complete. The last constitutional convention was in 1875.

There is no doubt that so far as the democratic state committee is concerned a majority of its members favor the Louisana method of regulating the negro vote. This plan was in fact warmly commended at the meeting, or rather conference, of the committee Tuesday night. Natinal Democratic Committeeman Josephus Daniels presses it upon the attention of the public as the best solution of the matter.

The negroes appear to know that their disfranchisement is approaching. Some of them do not care, while others say orally or in letters to newspapers that they think the limitation of their vote a good thing for their race.

The bad conduct of the negro volunteers when officered by negroes, as exemplified by the Third North Carolina regiment, has had its effect upon this disfranchisement matter. Everything this year has tended to help it along. Even the populist state chairman admitted to your correspondent, within four days after the election, that the white people of the state will not submit to anything short of disfranchisement; that this was what their vote meant.

At one time, after the election, Democratic State Chairman Simmons had an idea that a rush prepared election law would answer the purpose. He told me so, in fact. He found later on that the regulation of the franchise was the thing desired. He is a fine politician, a thinker and is quick to grasp a situation. He was asked today to give his opinion, but said he wanted a little time, as matters were of grave importance and became more and more so daily, as the time for the assembling of the legislature draws nigh.

It is certain that there will never be any more negro office-holding by negroes in North Carolina. Negro office-holders ruined the republican party this year. The republicans know it. When they could, they tried to put the negro in the background or rather to induce him to retire there. In counties where he had the strength he refused to retire. Craven county, for example, is an instance in point.

The negro who will represent the lower house from Craven will make democratic votes, and so will George H. White, the negro congressman. Of White, the white republicans are deathly sick and say so, and one of the state committee says he wants the democrats to break up the district so as to forever put an end to White. This giving of federal positions to negroes is another thing which has hurt the republican party in the state. One of these federal office-holders is John C. Dancy, one of the leading negroes in the state. He hastened away from Wilmington on a steamer four days after the election, having during that period been locked in his house there. His wife went with him. It is said she will not be allowed to return, because she participated in a church meeting at Wilmington, in which the infamous editorial of the negro Manly was indorsed. Dancy is afraid to return. Such was the statement made by a negro republican official at Raleigh.

The legislature will enact, by an overwhelming majority, a law requiring the railways to provide separate cars or compartments for whites and negroes. The democratic state committee warmly favors this.

To sum it all up, in the words of a rural democrat of great common sense and directness of speech: "The negro must know his place in North Carolina and keep it. His place is neither in office nor in politics."

Noble Sentiments from Iowa.

From The Des Moines, Ia., Capital.

President McKinley, a former union soldier, in his speech before the Georgia legislature, suggested that as an evidence of unity and good will, the time had come when the north might help to take care of the graves of the confederate dead. The suggestion came so unexpectedly that strong men, ex-confederate members of the Georgia legislature, wept tears of joy. One white-haired old man, who had followed Lee and Johnston, buried his face in his arm as he leaned against the speaker's desk and wept like a child. It is certainly a great privilege for one man to be permitted to do as much toward uniting the country as has fallen to the lot of President McKinley. His latest suggestion is one that involves no sacrifice on the part of any northern man. What more delicate way could the people of the nation typify the reuniting of the country than by a tender respect shown the confederate dead? Some will say that the north has done all the forgiving and forgetting, but all must remember that the north won the fight, and the history of our time has recorded that the cause of the north not only triumphed but that it was right. Then why should not the north be the one to do the most of the forgiving and the forgetting? The south is still suffering as a result of the war of '61-65, while in the north there has been nothing but prosperity. The great race problem still vexes the affairs of the southern states, and that problem will take all their wisdom, patriotism and humanity.

The Capital is prepared to follow the suggestion of our great president, and we would not object if every confederate cemetery in the south were placed in charge of the federal government to be cared for. All honor and respect the dead. The confederates were brave soldiers; in other words, they were Americans. The war brought on by secession has been ended nearly forty years and the American union is as secure as the rock of Gibraltar. Then let the hand of fraternal love bring all the people of the north and south together in the delicate manner suggested by the president of the United States. The suggestion was made with a delicacy which marked its sincerity. All veterans of the old union army can follow where McKinley leads. The Spanish war has done much to bring all the people together. Now let the affections of a great people be expressed by "cheers for the living and tears for the dead," to use the language of Ingersoll.

Cold Up in Wisconsin.

West Superior, Wis., December 30.—The thermometer shows 28 degrees below zero. The mercury was 34 below during the night. This is the record thus far this winter.

PEOPLE PROMINENT IN THE PUBLIC EYE



Lord Strathcona.

An English-Canadian baron, peer of her majesty's realm, chancellor of McGill university, Montreal; resident governor of the Hudson Bay Company, and also claiming the interest of the United States is president of the Bank of Montreal, Chicago, Montreal and London, and as a director of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway and the Great Northern railway, of Minnesota, is Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. His recent prominence in connection with the governor generalship lends additional interest to the new member of the house of lords, whose projects have been almost as intimately identified with the United States as they have with Canada. Since the tempestuous days of '37 no such interest in the governor generalship has been shown in Canada as has been manifested the past year. After the departure of Lord Dufferin the appointment of the queen's son-in-law to Rideau hall seemed a nearer drawing of the dominion to the throne of England. It amounted to little more than a deserved compliment, however, and things jogged along after the same old fashion until a French-Canadian liberal gave promise in his election to the premiership of making radical changes. Would the mother land give Canada a successor to Lord Aberdeen from among the representative men who had wrought out the destiny of the young nation? If such a departure from British conservatism had been made it was an open secret that vice regal honors would have fallen to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. The time for such home rule has not come in the dominion, however, and Lord Minto, military secretary to Lord Lansdowne during the Riel rebellion, has received the approbation of Windsor castle and Canada as Aberdeen's successor. But it does not alter the fact that in London, as high commissioner and peer of the realm, Lord Strathcona stands as one of the strongest factors in Canadian politics.

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His lordship's latest project in relation to colonization, which, it is said, will shortly be submitted to the government, is unique. It is to establish agricultural and colonial schools where youths from Great Britain will be trained in farming, mining and ranching, coupled with a military education. These schools will be established at Brandon, Winnipeg, Calgary and elsewhere, in buildings erected at government expense. At the end of three years those government proteges who give satisfaction will receive diplomas, in addition to donations of eighty to 160 acres of land. It is not generally known in the United States that Lord Strathcona, as Sir Donald Smith, participated largely in the early development of our own northwest, and that he has much capital invested with us. When the decree to create the "first baron of Strathcona and Mount Royal" was decided upon as a jubilee tribute to Sir Donald Smith, it was judged appropriate to confer upon him the title of Mount Royal—"Montreal"—in remembrance of his princely donations to that city. It was likewise deemed proper to permit the new baron's use of the beaver—Canada's heraldic animal—the emblem of perseverance, as a charge on his escutcheon. But when it came to combining with Mount Royal "Glencoe," the name of Sir Donald's highland estate, as was first intended, that was quite another affair. Glencoe was an acquisition by purchase, neither conquest nor inheritance having anything to do with it, a fact that constituted cause for annoyance in the breasts of some of the sensitive descendants of the lairds of Glencoe. The future laird of that estate, however, was equal to the emergency. Glen and strath are said to be synonyms for small ravine, while both coe and cona mean stream, making Glencoe and Strathcona to mean virtually the same thing.

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When as Donald Alexander Smith, the adventurous son of a Scotch gentleman, he preferred the dangers of a pioneer's life to the ease of a civil service existence at home, he tramped from Montreal to the grim shores of Labrador, voluntarily exiling himself for fifteen years, where supplies even from civilization reached him but twice a year. This experience ultimately resulted in his appointment as the governor of the great Hudson Bay Fur Company, the oldest company engaged in business on earth, having been incorporated by Charles II in 1670.

Lorth Strathcona's Canadian home is one of Montreal's show places. Its huge granite pile, with conical towers, was built a few years ago. Its gallery of paintings contains one of the most famous collections of old masters and modern originals in America. The history of each canvas or curio and the rare specimens of oriental art that adorn the Japanese and other apartments of this princely home would each be an interesting theme for a story. The windows of the great dining hall bear portraits of the successive presidents of the Hudson Bay Company, and are surmounted by the monogram "H. B. C."

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As compensation for the cherished associations of his Canadian home, Lord Strathcona has consoled himself recently by leasing one of the most historic homes of England, well known in tradition, romance and history as Knebworth, the ancestral domains of the Lyttons, in Hertfordshire. Knebworth is situated upon the loftiest elevation in its county. It has survived a stormy transition from a Norman fortress held by Endo Dapifer at the conquest, to become one of the most picturesque Elizabethan mansions and a favorite residence, where Queen Bess delighted to visit Sir Rowland De Lytton at the time of the armada. It was owned in turn by Thomas De Brotherton, fifth son of Edward I; the noted Sir Walter De Manny; Anne, wife of John De Hastings, earl of Pembroke; Sir John De Hortoff, treasurer of the household of Henry VI, Sir Thomas Bourchier, Knight of the Garter, and William De Lytton, governor of Bourlogne. Like most historic houses of the kind, its principal apartments are the banquet hall, oak drawing room, library and the oak armory rooms, where in the days of Charles I, Pym, Elliot and Hampden were often entertained by Sir William Lytton. The whole mansion is crowded with trophies, armors and priceless memorials of historic days and deeds.

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But of more interest to Americans than its specimens of Italian and Dutch art, its famous music gallery, connecting with its round tower, where John Hampden slept, is the human interest attached to the old place as the home of the poet, novelist, essayist, Lord Lytton, author and poet. The old place has its ghost, an uncanny housewife, who on occasions is said to bring her spinning wheel to Knebworth, and the drone of its weird music is said to strike terror to its hearers when impending disaster hangs over the house of Lytton. The domain of Knebworth, church, village greensward, fern-bedecked hills, the odorous grasses and waving reeds beside the lake, the majestic avenues of the park, with oaks that prattle of dead centuries and ivy clinging like romance itself to every nook and cranny, make an ensemble fit to thrill the soul of its poet owner.

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Japan, with a population of 45,000,000, has 220 towns that have more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1886 the number of such towns was 117. Osaka has increased from 350,000 to 510,000 inhabitants in ten years. Yokohama from 89,000 to 180,000, Kobe from 80,000 to 185,000. Tokio has now a population of 1,300,000.

DEPOT PLANS GO TO GRANT WILKINS; RAILROADS GIVEN UNTIL NEXT MARCH

Atlanta Architect Given Work of Solving Problem of Erecting a Suitable Depot in This City.

BOTH SIDES HEARD YESTERDAY

This Is theLast Extension of Time the Commission Will Grant.

RAPID CONCLUSION IS EXPECTED

C. E. Harman, General Passenger Agent of the Western and Atlantic, Says the Roads Are in Earnest and Will Push the Work.

The railroads have engaged Mr. Grant Wilkins to prepare plans for a union station in Atlanta.

The state railroad commission has granted the roads seventy-five days more in which to submit plans, and yesterday gave notice that there would be no further extensions of time.

Mr. C. E. Harman was the spokesman for the roads before the commission. He was accompanied by Mr. John Tye, counsel for the Western and Atlantic. The city was represented by Judge James A. Anderson. Mr. Joseph M. Brown was present as one who is interested in property near the present station.

Chairman L. N. Trammell and Commissioners T. C. Crenshaw and Spencer Atkinson were present. Chairman Trammell stated that he hoped the roads could report progress, but they could not. Mr. Harman said that they had engaged Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York, to come here and study the situation and suggest plans for a new station. Mr. Gilbert made the trip and understanding that all he was to do was to tell the roads whether a suitable station could be erected on the present site, said that he could solve the problem. That was all Mr. Gilbert would say that was definite, except that he wanted $4,500 before he would show his plans, and then $22,500 if they were accepted and he built the station.

Mr. Harman added that the roads had engaged Mr. Grant Wilkins to prepare plans, and that his engagements would prevent him taking up the matter right away. He would want at least two months for the work. Mr. Harman told how the railway officials had wondered what Mr. Gilbert had in his mind, but none of them had been able to solve it. They paid him $250 for coming here and telling them that he could build a station which would just suit them. Mr. Harman declared that the roads are thoroughly sincere in their purpose to give this city better station accommodations. But it is a grave matter, involving the expenditure of a large sum of money, and all the companies interested want to go cautiously and not rush into some scheme which they had not well considered.

Mr. Wilkins said that he would be absent from Atlanta for two or three weeks next month on business, and he could not promise to get up the data and prepare plans for a new station before March.

Judge Anderson, speaking for the city, said that he felt confident that the roads were in earnest, and that the city was willing for an extension of time to be granted them.

Under the circumstances, the commission directed that plans be submitted by March 14th, announcing that no further delay would be allowed.

Mr. Wilkins is an Atlantian. He was the architect of the Forsyth street bridge, of the Prudential building, the Elkin-Watson sanitarium and the Mitchell street viaduct. He has planned many other buildings and works, but these are some of the most important. He had charge of the landscape work of the Cotton States exposition. He is well known as an architect and engineer, and if the station problem can be solved satisfactorily to the roads, he can solve it.

Mr. Henry Collier's Plan.

Mr. H. L. Collier, whose depot plan was mentioned in The Constitution yesterday, says:

"In commenting on the different plans suggested for a new depot, you stated Mr. H. L. Collier suggests the building of the depot between the two bridges, the tracks to remain as they are, the span between the two bridges to be roofed over.

"This was not my suggestion exactly. All tracks from the west to stop at the west end of the depot building; those from the east to stop at the east end of the depot building except two tracks to extend through for the transfer of sleeping and officers' cars. These tracks can go through the building under archways, or be laid south of the building.

"My plan contemplates the doing away with the shifting of all trains between the depot building and Loyd street, which can be easily done when the Atlanta and West Point belt line is completed.

"The space between Forsyth and Broad street bridges is ample for the erection of a magnificent depot and office building which, with the skeleton roofed sheds extending from the east end of the building to Whitehall street for the accommodation of the Georgia and Air-Line trains and similar sheds extending from the west end of the depot building as far west and southwest as may be necessary to accommodate the trains of the Western and Atlantic, the Seaboard Air-Line, the Central, the Atlanta and West Point and the Southern railways, will be sufficient to accommodate the passenger business of the roads now entering or that may enter Atlanta for the next fifty years.

"A skeleton roof shed can be extended over each bridge that will add to the general appearance of the structure.

"The detail arrangements of the depot and office building can be made to conform to the taste and convenience of the railroad officials.

"The colored waiting room, the baggage and mailing rooms and the kitchen to the restaurant can be located on the ground floor; the ticket offices, telegraph office, waiting room, restaurant, entrances to elevators, on the first or bridge floor. Two broad flights of easy stairs to descend from this floor to the tracks, one descending to the east for east-bound trains, and one to the west for all west-bound trains.

"The office floors above this to be arranged into offices as the railroad officials may wish.

"The present site is not, neither can it be, made large enough for the business of today; how can any one hope to accommodate the business of the future there?

"If the old site is to be improved, the trains of eight roads will cross Whitehall and Pryor streets, while under my plan only those of two roads will have to cross. Eight engines to stand between these streets to smoke the city black instead of two, to say nothing of the increased danger and worry of delays. The state will have nearly as much land covered by the new as by the old depot. Will quadruple the value of that covered by the new, and will not lessen the value of that covered by the old.

"As a business proposition, aside from the convenience, I think it would be a splendid investment for her to make."

MAJOR C. H. HUDSON RETIRES.

The Southern's Chief Engineer Leaves the Company.

Major Charles H. Hudson, chief engineer of the Southern railway, retires from the company's service today. The name of the probable successor has not been heard here, and it has been suggested that the position may be abolished.

If the position is not filled, the division engineers will probably report to Mr. Gannon, the third vice president.

Major Hudson was born in Westminster, Mass. He graduated from the engineering school of Harvard University and entered the railway service as assistant engineer on surveys and later was division engineer on construction of various roads. In 1860 he was employed in the general freight office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but was soon transferred to the engineering department. Subsequently he was with the Chicago and Great Eastern, and in 1867 and 1868 he was engineer in charge of the construction of the bridge over the Mississippi river at Burlington, for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

From 1877 to 1881 he was superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio's lines west of the Ohio river. From there he went to the Minneapolis and St. Louis as general manager. For two years he was superintendent of construction on the Chesapeake and Ohio and Kentucky Central roads.

In 1888 he went to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia as general manager, and he remained with that company until 1895 when he was made chief engineer of the Southern railway.

For the past three years, Major Hudson's headquarters have been in Washington.

THREE TRANSPORTS FOR CUBA.

Nearly Three Thousand Soldiers Sail from Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., December 30.—United States troops sailed from Charleston to Cuba today. The transports Minnewaska and Manitoba went out on the morning tide and the Ward line steamer Saratoga went to sea later in the day.

On the first ship there were General Bates, his headquarters, the brigade hospital and the Sixth regiment of Ohio volunteers bound for Cienfuegos. The Manitoba carried General Sanger, his headquarters and the Twelfth regiment of New York volunteers, while the human cargo of Saratoga consisted of 450 men of the First regular infantry.

In addition to the troops, each vessel carried an immense quantity of supplies, provisions, baggage, lumber, etc.

The Saratoga goes to Havana, while the Manitoba takes General Sanger and his staff to Matanzas, of which city and district he will have military charge.

Although it was not high water by over an hour when the Minnewaska sailed, that transport steamed in the harbor with perfect ease, drawing twenty-two feet eight inches of water.

The Manitoba and Saratoga will reach their respective destinations Sunday, but the voyage of the Minnewaska will consume at least five days.

Church Taken to Milwaukee.

Columbus, O., December 30.—Harry Church, alias Wilson, was today taken to Milwaukee by Detective William McManus, to answer to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Church consented to leave the state without requisition papers.

GOVERNOR CANDLER WILL TRY TO SAVE THE NATIONAL GUARD

Makes Military Appointments with This Object Primarily in View and Names a Trio of Strong Men.

GOVERNOR CANDLER'S NEW MILITARY APPOINTEES



COLONEL PHIL G. BYRD, Appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the Rank of Colonel.



COLONEL W. G. OBEAR, Appointed Inspector General, with the Rank of Colonel.



LIEUT. COL. W. J. KENDRICK, Appointed Assistant Inspector General, Rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

OBEAR IS INSPECTOR GENERAL

Phil G. Byrd, of Rome, Appointed Assistant Adjutant General.

KENDRICK IS ASSISTANT INSPECTOR

All Are Actively Identified with the National Guard of the State, and They Will Try To Hold It Together Without an Appropriation.

Govern Candler yesterday announced the following military appointments:

Phil G. Byrd to be assistant adjutant general with the rank of colonel.

W. G. Obear, to be inspector general with the rank of colonel.

W. J. Kendrick, to be assistant inspector general with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

All three of these appointments were made with a view of rejuvenating the national guard of the state, and placing the service on the highest possible plane, in spite of the recent action of the legislature in wiping out the military appropriation. That the next legislature will remedy the mistake is certain, but in the meantime and for a year it least, only the free masonry that exists among the soldiers will serve to keep them together, for the state has made absolutely no provision for them. This fact has had an especially discouraging effect, coming so quickly on top of the disarrangement that followed the equipment of troops as Georgia's quota for war service.

May Hold Them Together.

Governor Candler wants to keep the national guard of the state intact, and his appointments yesterday were made with this in view. Colonel Byrd, who succeeds Colonel Obear as assistant adjutant general, is the only one of the three who will draw a salary for his services, and this salary, as The Constitution has already pointed out, will have to be patched up out of odds and ends of the several funds at the governor's disposal, because of the legislature's failure to make suitable appropriations. But governor Candler's arrangements will meet this difficulty, and in addition he has secured without pay the active services of two men who are, perhaps, better acquainted with the needs of the national guard of the state than any other two that could be named, and who enjoy also great personal popularity among the state soldiery.

Colonel Byrd will have to assume practically all of the duties of the office of adjutant general, because of the indisposition of Colonel J. McIntosh Kell. But he is well qualified for the place, having enjoyed not only a good deal of military service, but a long business training. He was a member of Governor Atkinson's staff, and served with distinction. In private life he is the editor and proprietor of The Rome Hustler-Commercial, a daily newspaper that owes its success entirely to his own energy and ability. He is something of a power in political affairs in northwest Georgia, and his journalistic work has made him known throughout the state. He has been Governor Candler's personal friend and supporter for a number of years, and his appointment has been predicted by those who are well posted in political affairs for some weeks back.

The Inspector General.

The office of inspector general, to which Colonel Obear has been appointed, and that of assistant inspector general, which goes to Major Kendrick, are both newly created. While the commissions do not say so, and while there is no law on the subject, the purpose in making the two places is to give encouragement to the national guard. Somebody must of necessity take hold of the present entangled condition of affairs and straighten it out, and Governor Candler has fixed upon Messrs. Obear and Kendrick as the two best men in the state for the work. Major Kendrick has been actively identified with the national guard for years, was a major in the late volunteer service and enjoys the confidence of nearly every man that has ever enlisted.

Colonel Obear's military history is a lenghty one. He was private and corporal in the Georgia Southern Cadets in 1882, private in the Macon Volunteers in 1884, corporal in the Birmingham Cadets in 1887, second lieutenant in the Jefferson Volunteers in 1891, first lieutenant in company B, Fifth regiment, in 1893, capton and adjutant general in the same in 1894, lieutenant colonel and assistant inspector of rifle practice in 1894, colonel and inspector of rifle practice in 1895, and assistant adjutant general in 1898. He is perhaps better known to the members of the national guard of the state than any other one man in it, and there is not the slightest doubt that he can do more than any other one man to maintain the autonomy of the national guard in the present emergency. It was a very high compliment to him that at the expiration of his term as assistant adjutant general Governor Candler should have given him so high an honor, but it was only a deserved compliment as a result of his excellent work in office.

Commissions to all three of the new appointees were issued yesterday and they will be mustered in next Monday morning.

TWO KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED

Attempt To Arrest Missourian Brings on a Bloody Battle.

West Plains, Mo., December 30.—It was definitely learned today that two men were killed and two others probably fatally wounded at Ambrose, in Ozark county, yesterday in the fight with William Barton.

H. C. Cobb and his son, Andrew, went to Barton's house to arrest him and get the reward offered for his apprehension on the charge of killing a man in north Missouri. Barton began hostilities at once, killing young Cobb and fatally wounding his father. The news quickly reached Gainesville, where a posse was organized under Sheriff Luna and started for the scene of the killing. Barton's house was surrounded by the posse. Henry Winger, who opened a window, was shot and killed by Barton, who then cut his own throat and surrendered.

It is supposed Barton was taken to Gainesville, but this is not known. He may have died from his wounds or he may have been lynched by this time, as reports from Ozark county say intense excitement prevails there over the affair.

PRISONER IS KILLED IN JAIL.

Man Is Found in a Dying Condition in the Police Station.

Nashville, Tenn., December 30.—Joe Dugger, a prisoner in the police station at Columbia, was found in a dying condition in a corridor this morning, his head having been crushed. Dugger died shortly after the discovery was made.

The only other prisoner in the station was W. A. Alexander, a former member of company K, First Mississippi regiment. It is supposed that Dugger, who was allowed to remain in the corridor during the night, got into Alexander's cell, and that after a quarrel, the latter struck him with an iron bolt.

Alexander, who is thought to be of unsound mind, stated, among other things, that he struck Dugger because he persisted in annoying him. Alexander, who is said to be from Georgetown, Ga., was transferred to the county jail.

WHAT IT WILL TAKE TO POLICE THE CITY

Police Board Met Last Night To Discuss Finances.

SOME CHANGES TO BE MADE

The Department Will Ask for About $146,000 for Year.

MAYOR-ELECT WOODWARD WAS PRESENT

The Question of Reduced Pay for Supernumeraries Causes a Split. What Is on the Sheet.

The board of police commissioners met last night for the purpose of discussing the appropriation for the coming year. All the city departments are required at the close of each year to make out an approximation of the expenses for the incoming year, and this is sent to the city council as a guide for the appropriations.

Mayor-elect Woodward was present and advised with the board as to the expenses and what the board might expect. There had been prepared a sheet of the number of men who will be expected to serve on the police force during 1899, and what this service would probably cost. This sheet was discussed by the members of the board, and there was a disagreement on one item, and that was a proposition to have two grades of supernumaries at $1.50 and $1.25 per day, for which they will be required to work all the time.

It was held that at this rate the supernumaries would receive more money each month than they do at present, working only now and then at $2.00 per day. No action was taken on this and it was finally decided to ask council for $5,000 more than was received last year, which would make the total appropriation $146,000.

Mayor-elect Woodward said he expected to see the old pay of $2.15 per day restored next year.

One important change arranged for by the new sheet was three station sergeants instead of two. Six hundred dollars was named for the purchase of more bicycles. The salary of the detective sergeant was raised from $2.50 to $2.75 per day.

Estimated Expenses.

The sheet which was before the board and which will be taken up at the next meeting for further consideration, was as follows:

Police Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., December 30, 1898.—Hon. Mayor and General Council of the City of Atlanta. Gentlemen: Your board of police commissioners respectfully submit the following itemized estimate of the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the police department for the year 1899:

One chief	$2,200.00
Three captains, $1,200 each	3,600.00
One captain of detectives	1,500.00
Six sergeants of police, $2.50 day	5,475.00
Three station sergeants, $2.50 day	2,737.50
One sergeant of detectives, $2.75 per day	1,003.75
Eight detectives, $2.50 day	7,300.00
One hundred patrolmen, first grade, $2.00 per day	73,000.00
Twenty patrolmen, second grade, $1.50 per day	10,950.00
Twenty patrolmen, third grade, $1.25 per day	9,125.00
Three wagon men, $2 per day	2,190.00
Two officers on regular duty, Grant park, $50 per month	1,200.00
Three mounted officers, call men, at police barracks, $2 day	2,190.00
Two turnkeys, $2 per day	1,460.00
One recorder's court baliff, $50 per month	600.00
Two Oakland cemetery guards, $50 per month	1,200.00
One officer on duty in front of police barracks, $50 per month	600.00
One superintendent signal system, $75 per month	900.00
Two operators signal system, $50 per month	1,200.00
One line man signal system, $45 per month	540.00
Three wagon drivers, $40 month	1,440.00
One clerk and stenographer, chief of police, $75 per month	900.00
One clerk and bookkeeper, detective office, $50 per month	600.00
One engineer, $55 per month	660.00
One engineer, $55 per month, for six months	330.00
Three janitors, $1 per day	1,095.00
Three hostlers, $5 per week each	780.00
Rent of telephones and signal system	640.00
Horse feed	2,100.00
Feeding prisoners	1,500.00
Purchasing horses	600.00
Horseshoeing and veterinary attention	400.00
Books, stationery and printing	700.00
Incidental expenses, chief of police	1,250.00
Station house supplies	1,250.00
Electric lights	1,000.00
Gas bill	100.00
Police equipments, arms and ammunition	400.00
Fuel for station house	500.00
Medical attention to injured officers	100.00
Blankets for prisoners	125.00
Insurance on barracks and stables	500.00
Matches for patrolmen	85.00
Police clubs	50.00
Photographing criminals	100.00
Hose for barracks and stables	75.00
Repairs on guns and pistols	50.00
Repairs on wagons and harness	350.00
Purchase of three new wagons, $350 each	1,050.00
Repairs on signal system and supplies	600.00
Incidental expenses, not anticipated	400.00
Repairs on barracks and stables	350.00
Repairs on bicycles	250.00
Purchase of bicycles	600.00
Total	$149,701.25

THE WEATHER.

Washington, December 30, 8 p. m.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

The body of the cold wave has reached the Alleghany range of mountains and covers the country from Texas and New Mexico to the lake region. Abilene reports a fall of 42 degrees in twenty-four hours to 26 degrees; Springfield, Mo., a fall of 42 degrees to 16; St. Louis, 40 degrees to 18.

A trough of relatively lower pressure extends from the lower Mississippi valley to the lower lake region and rain has fallen in this trough, turning into snow north of the Ohio river. Rain has also fallen from the middle and northern plateau region of the Pacific coast and the temperature has been stationary in that region.

The cold wave will move eastward and by Saturday afternoon or night will cover the middle and north Atlantic and middle gulf states and the interior of the south Atlantic states with much colder weather on the south Atlantic coast. The cold weather will last until Tuesday.

Rain or snow followed by clearing may be expected in the middle and north Atlantic states and the weather will clear in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Rain will occur in the south Atlantic states and it will be generally fair elsewhere.

Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Delaware Breakwater.

Forecast for Today.

Georgia—Rain followed by clearing; much colder, with cold wave in central and northern portions; brisk south winds becoming nortwest and increasing.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair in western, clearing in eastern portion, colder with cold wave in extreme eastern portions; north winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Rain followed by clearing; cold wave; fresh south winds becoming northwest and increasing.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Generally fair; colder with a cold wave in southern portions; north gales.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	53
Daily normal temperature	43
Highest temperature	76
Lowest temperature	50
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.22 in.
Deficiency of precipitation	1.77 in.

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. December 30, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Precipitation.	Highest temperature.
New York, cloudy	52	58	.00
Savannah, clear	58	72	.00
Norfolk, clear	58	70	.00
Charlotte, clear	58	64	.00
Raleigh, cloudy	58	68	.00
Wilmington, pt. cl'dy	62	68	.00
Charleston, clear	58	64	.00
Augusta, pt. cloudy	62	72	.00
Jacksonville, clear	62	76	.01
Atlanta, cloudy	56	56	.22
Tampa, clear	58	78	.00
Pensacola, cloudy	62	68	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	68	70	T
Vicksburg, rain	58	72	.48
New Orleans, cloudy	72	76	.02
Palestine, cloudy	40	64	.00
Galveston, cloudy	52	66	T
Corpus Christi, cloudy	54	72	.00
Buffalo, snow	28	32	.06
Detroit, cloudy	26	40	T
Chicago, cloudy	12	22	.02
Memphis, cloudy	32	64	.08
Chattanooga, cloudy	60	62	T
Knoxville, pt. cloudy	62	64	.00
Cincinnati, rain	36	60	.42
St. Paul, clear	10	8	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	18	26	.00
Kansas City, clear	10	16	.00
Omaha, cloudy	2	4	.00
Huron, clear	8	0	.00
Rapid City, clear	0	4	.00
North Platte, clear	2	10	.00
Dodge City, clear	8	14	T

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Demands Nunn's Removal.

Nashville, Tenn., December 30.—(Special.) A story is published here to the effect that the civil service commission has demanded the removal of Collector D. A. Nunn and six of his appointees, who refused to submit to an examination ordered, because irregularities about the previous examination were suspected. Colonel Nunn denies that there is any demand for his removal, but says charges of insubordination have been made against the appointees. He thinks this can be straightened out.

Hunter Baltimore Rye.



Warranted a Pure Tonical Stimulant.

The Best Whiskey in America.

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Unequalled Stock and Facilities for Supplying Your Table.

The enormous amount of business disposed of the past two weeks has demonstrated our ability to take care of any orders entrusted to us, be it for BANQUET, RECEPTION or daily requirements, we have THE STOCK, THE QUALITY, THE PRICE. Fresh Vegetables, Fresh Meats, Poultry, Game, Oysters, Fish, etc., all under one roof on one floor.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store,

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Sign of the Coffee Pot.

FREE TO ALL MEN

Full strength, health, tone and development to every portion of the body. Effects of disease, overwork, worry, the follies of youth and excesses of manhood quickly cured. Appliance and remedies sent on trial. *No money in advance.* Sealed particulars free. Correspondence confidential.

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Five Per Cent Loans

ON BUSINESS PROPERTY.
SIX PER CENT LOANS
ON RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Seven Per Cent Loans on Improved Farms.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

Silk Waists

For Ladies—but only the newest colorings and latest styles. Then the fit is so perfect—could not be more so if they were made to your measure—provided you get your right size.

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OF LIVERPOOL.
ROCHESTER GERMAN INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN, AGENTS,
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Almost Any Overcoat

Will fit and look fairly well the first time you try it on—provided it is the right size. But to get one that will stay fitted—one that will hold its shape after it has seen a month or two of hard service is the rub. Without any quibble, or ifs and ands about it, ours will. The things that make them hold their shape are put there by ourselves—we know whereof we speak when it comes to the holding of shape of garments we make.

All Styles of Overcoats at	All Styles of Overcoats at	All Styles of Overcoats at	All Styles of Overcoats at
$10	$12	$15	$20

Worsted Suits For Dress.

If there is any one kind of suits we excel on it is Black Worsted Dress Suits, either in Cutaway, Frock or Prince Albert styles. This class of suits has long had our best efforts. We place some of the largest import orders with European mills placed in this country for Black Worsteds, and armed as we are with the best materials that can be gotten together, why not give special attention to the making of them? Without any exaggeration, these have the fit, the style and the finish that you would expect in a high class made-to-order suit. The difference is in the cost and that these are ready to wear at once.

Making To Order.

If you want individuality to your clothing or if you are hard to fit or please, of course, have your clothes built specially for you. Our most fastidious trade says "it is a very satisfactory way," and we certainly try to make it so.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street; Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

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Diamonds,
Fine Jewelry,
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Illustrated Catalogue for Out-of-town Buyers.

ALMAND USED UNIQUE METHODS

John Oliver Tells How Alleged Absconder Operated.

MADE MONEY ON COTTON SEED

The Alleged Defaulter Made the Ax Cut Both Ways in Business.

W. T. ASHFORD TELLS OF ALMAND

Detective Hewitt Will Arrive in Tulare, Cal., This Morning and Will Return to Atlanta at Once with His Prisoner in Charge.

The announcement yesterday morning that S. LaFayette Almand is charged with absconding with thousands of dollars, created a sensation all over the state, as the young man is not only well known himself, but his family is one of the most influential and prosperous in the state.

His friends believed he was doing a splendid business and he was regarded as a conservative business man. The charge that he had left with money belonging to other parties could hardly be credited by his friends and many of them took occasion to personally investigate before believing the story.

Detective Hewitt, who left Atlanta Monday to bring back the absconder, is expected to arrive in Tulare, Cal., where Almand was apprehended, this morning, and he will return immediately, if possible, with his prisoner. Hewitt carried requisition papers with him from Governor Candler to the governor of California, and the detective is prepared to make a fight for his man, should this step be necessary.

Ax Cut Both Ways.

Mr. John Oliver, president of the Gate City Oil Company, was seen yesterday afternoon and made the following statement in regard to the transactions between his company and Almand:

"I have read in the papers that Almand's brother says the entire shortage will not amount to more than $3,000, but I can figure up more than that amount. I expect the total shortage is about $10,000 or $12,000; it is impossible to tell at the present time what the exact amount is. So many rumors are afloat.

"The Gate City Oil Company has been renting its ginnery at Covington to Almand for some time—this makes the fourth year. It was at Covington that he did most of his fertilizer business. We have never had a settlement with Almand since we began to do business with him. He was always a little behind and every year was more our debtor than before.

"The Almand family, however, is very influential and prosperous. They are good people and have the confidence of every one. For this reason we trusted young Almand. His father is known as 'Honest John' Almand and the old man could not believe that his son had done what is charged against him.

"Some time ago I became suspicious of Almand and was on the point of investigating him when the disclosure came that he had absconded.

"His methods were somewhat unique; he made the ax cut both ways. He had us advance him money on trust receipts. We did this to help him out in order that he might buy cotton seed. After obtaining this money he bought seed from the farmers, giving them checks on us for the amounts of their bills. He then shipped the seed to Conyers, where he sold it for cash. In this way he obtained money from us with which to purchase the seed, and money from the Conyers parties for the seed shipped them. He was obtaining money from two sources and was paying out nothing. That's an easy and speedy way to get rich.

"Almand, I expect, owes the Gate City Oil Company about $1,500. I understand he owes nearly every merchant in Conyers and many in Atlanta. I do not feel at liberty to give the names of the Atlanta firms."

Mr. W. T. Ashford Talks.

Mr. W. T. Ashford, president of the Kennesaw Guano Company, made the following statement yesterday in regard to the connection of his company with Almand:

"Almand owes our company about $125. The papers have us as the prosecutors, but that is not exactly the case. When the news came that Almand had absconded two of his creditors came to us and asked that we join in the expense of bringing him back to this city for prosecution. They wanted us in it because ours is a clear case. We consented to do this and it was in this manner that the report was started that we are the principal losers. The amount due us by Almand is very small."

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETS.

Chief Inspector and City Chemist Submit Their Reports.

The board of health met in regular session at the city hall yesterday afternoon. The report of Chief Inspector Lowry was read and filed. The report of Chemist McCandless was also read.

Chief Lowry's report was published in yesterday's Constitution. The city chemist recommended that the standard of milk required in the city statutes be raised so that the citizens might have purer milk.

No other business of any importance was transacted. This was the last meeting of the present board. The new board will be organized at the next meeting.

The Lucky Thirteen, a club composed of the younger men of Jewish society, gave a dance at the H. A. hall last Wednesday. Delightful refreshments were served during the entire evening. The occasion was an enjoyable one.

PAYNE LOSES SUIT FOR LABORATORY

Judge Lumpkin Refuses To Grant an Injunction Against State Chemist.

WILL NOT NAME RECEIVER

Decision Is a Lengthy One and Discusses the Issue.

WORD "REPLENISH" PLAYS A BIG PART

The Meaning and Intent of the Word Used in Appropriation Act Governs the Decision.

Judge Lumpkin refused to grant an injunction or to appoint a receiver in the case of George F. Payne, against John M. McCandless. The opinion in the case was handed down yesterday and is a lengthy one, covering thirteen pages of typewritten matter. It is probable that the case will be taken to the supreme court.

The decision determines the ownership of the apparatus in the laboratory at the state capitol, and says that it belongs to the state. It gives the entire use of it to State Chemist McCandless.

A short time ago Mr. McCandless was appointed to the position of state chemist, succeeding Dr. Payne, who held the position for about eight years. When Mr. Payne was ready to vacate the office he claimed title to the apparatus, saying that he had bought the property and that when he went into office he had placed a large quantity of material in the laboratory and he thought it was his property.

McCandless claimed that the money used in the purchase of the materials was appropriated for that purpose by the state and that it was not the personal funds of D. Payne by which the apparatus was obtained. Dr. Payne brought the case into court and it was argued for two days before Judge Lumpkin.

Judge Lumpkin took the case under advisement and stated that he would deliver his decision in a short time. Judge Lumpkin, in his decision, goes thoroughly into the situation and discusses the statutes under which the general assembly appropriated the $1,000 with which it is claimed the laboratory was purchased.

The word "replenish" was used in the statute appropriating the money and the interpretation of this word had an important bearing on the case. Judge Lumpkin discussed the meaning of the word thoroughly. It was maintained by Dr. Payne that the word replenish meant to refill what had become empty by use. The other side held that replenish meant that it was not only to renew but to obtain.

Under the construction of the word placed upon it by Dr. Payne, he held that the appropriation of $1,000 by the general assembly was to replenish the laboratory with chemicals which were used in the work of the office. It was claimed by the state that to replenish meant to buy new apparatus, as well as chemicals. Judge Lumpkin said that he placed the latter construction upon the word.

He said that the chemists had differed conscientiously and he believed in the analysis of fertilizers they would agree, but as this was a case of the analysis of statutes he thought it was reasonable for them to differ.

He said that the Lord had instructed Adam and Eve to replenish the earth, but did not imply thereby that the earth had before that time been populated with children. The opinion was a very interesting one and covers the subject entirely.

MILK AND BUTTER RATES.

Dairymen Ask the Railroad Commission for Lower Charges.

After the Atlanta passenger station case was heard yesterday, the state railroad commission took up a complaint about express rates on milk and butter.

Mr. Williamson, of Harmony Grove, was the representative of the dairymen. He said that the express company charged him 50 cents per 100 pounds on butter from his station to Atlanta, and 15 cents for returning the empty boxes. The rate for empties from Macon and Savannah to Harmony Grove, he stated, was only 5 cents.

The commissioners wanted to see a butter crate and one was obtained. Mr. Hurlbert, the Southern Express Company's superintendent at Atlanta, pointed out that the box was marked "refrigerator." Under the rules of the commission, the express company was authorized to make the charge of 15 cents for returning empty refrigerators.

Commissioner Crenshaw offered a new tariff for milk and butter. It was practically the same as the Central railroad's rates, and was a considerable reduction from the existing rates. Mr. Crenshaw provided that his rates should not include delivery. Mr. Hurlbert stated that his company was engaged in the delivery business and that was as much a part of their business as the transportation over the railroads. Thereupon Mr. Crenshaw amended his tariff by providing for a charge of 50 per cent additional when delivery was made. The case was taken under advisement by the commission.

"JIM KEY" LEAVES TONIGHT.

Price of Admission Reduced to 10 Cents for Today.

Today is the last that "Jim Key," the educated horse, will be in the city. His owner, Mr. Rogers, will return with the animal to New York tonight.

The price of admission for this last day has been reduced to 10 cents by the Atlanta Humane Society, under whose management the exhibitions have been given. This reduction was made in order to give everybody who has not yet seen "Jim's" remarkable performance an opportunity to do so.



Don't use an imitation—especially imitations of Pearline. Many are dangerous. And dangerous washing powders can never be cheap—no matter how little you pay for them. Peddlers and untrustworthy grocers will tell you the stuff they offer is "Pearline," "same as," "as good as," "made in the same factory," etc. It's false. Pearline is the standard washing compound; never peddled; gives no prizes; simply stands on its merits as the best, safest, and most economical. 575

Millions NOW USE Pearline



A small white boy with many tears in his eyes and with a repentant tremulo in his voice, stepped before Judge Andy at the matinee yesterday, to answer to the awful charge of shooting a cannon on Christmas day. The other boys who had been concerned in the same shooting scrape had been tried and fined a dollar and costs, and this last little fellow had managed to keep out of reach of the police until yesterday.

"Johnnie, did you shoot the cannon?" queried Judge Andy, with a reassuring and rather paternal ring in his voice which caused the tears in Johnnie's eyes to flow faster and his voice to take on a painful gulpiness.

Yissir," wailed the little fellow as he used his coat sleeve for a tear mop. "Yissir, I shooted the cannon, but de other boys loaded it and made me tarch the candle to the fuse. It was Hansy Brown's cannon and Willie Smith's powder, and Robbie Jones's candle, and Bob Battey furnished the match."

The arresting officer explained that from what he could gather of the cannon shooting affair, the other boys had made a cat's paw out of Johnnie.

"Oh, well, the noise made by that cannon is now too ancient," said Judge Andy. "Christmas is so long past that even the echoes can't be heard, and I won't awake them by punishing a little boy who was a sort of culprit by proxy. I will do for the boy what he did for the cannon—discharge him."

"Rough" and "Ready."

If you should ever chance to pass by the police barracks and should hear the deep baying of a pair of bloodhounds, don't think a deer chase is going on or that the stable men are running a rabbit. Those bloodhounds belong to Police Commissioner George Johnson. They are regular full-blooded "nigger dogs," black and yellow, long-eared and with noses as keen as the wind god.

Once or twice a day the dogs are allowed to chase a negro around the barracks lot to keep them in practice. Once a week they are taken to the country, where they are givin two or three hours' exercise with their noses and their legs.

These dogs are the private property of Commissioner Johnson, but he intends to allow the city detectives to use them if it is ever necessary to run down a fugitive. On several occasions lately it is believed murderers could have been caught if there had been a good pair of bloodhounds in reach.

The dogs are named "Rough" and "Ready," and were so christened by the owner, who believes in the eternal fitness of all things.

"Rough" and "Ready" are said to be as good bloodhounds as there are in the state, and an exhibition of their ability to chase a fugitive will be given by Commissioner Johnson to a number of his friends next week. Invitations have been issued and the commissioner will call the occasion his "whoopee" instead of soiree.

He Gave Up His Bed.

Among the bums who spend most of their time in a cell at the police barracks is an old fellow who gets on the noisiest variety of drunks, and when he is locked up he keeps up a fuss which would almost wake the dead.

Last night a tramp asked for a place to sleep and was given one of the cells in the department used for "sleepers." The noisy bum was in a cell adjoining the one allotted to the tramp, and the old fellow was a trifle noisier than usual. He began to sing and shout and preach and yell and make all kinds of frightful sounds.

After the tramp had been in the prison for about half an hour the turnkey heard him call out:

"Say here, somebody come this way, please."

When the turnkey came to the tramp's cell the wanderer said:

If you have no objection, and it isn't agin the rules of the house, will you please turn me out of here?"

He was given his liberty, and as he walked out of the office and into the damp night air he muttered:

"Darn my fool soul, if I wouldn't rather sleep on a frozen mill pond than with that fellow?"

The Reason He Got Drunk.

"Judge," asked Jason Burr Andrews, a little old white man, whose first acquaintance with Atlanta was a jag, and who was before Judge Andy to explain himself and the jag, "Judge, is there any lawful excuse in this corporation why a man should get drunk?"

"None that I have ever been able to discover," was the reply.

"If I think I have one, will you listen to me patiently while I tell it?"

"You have the right to plead in your own behalf."

"Then I wish to say that the reason I became mentally incapacitated to look after myself properly was because I was asked to drink to the health of a man whose name I was told was Andy Calhoun, the friend doing the setting up stating that he had just been appointed to some high office. I drank to the toast, and no sooner had I done so than another fellow remarked that he wasn't going to be shut out of such an occasion and he set 'em up with the same toast. And the thing was repeated four or five times, and I became just a little unbalanced with Calhoun toasts."

"I am the man you were drinking to," said Judge Andy.

"Ah," exclaimed the little old fellow, arching his eyebrows, "then I am glad I got drunk."

The court took the case under advisement and allowed the prisoner to go on his own recognizance.

MRS. JARRETT WANTS DIVORCE

Alleges Cruel Treatment as the Cause and Asks Alimony.

JARRETT IS WELL KNOWN HERE

Has Property Valued at $25,000 Located in Different Parts of the City.

Mrs. Mary Jarrett filed a suit for divorce against her husband, John Jarrett, yesterday in the clerk's office of the superior court. The suit is a sensational one and both the plaintiff and defendant are prominent.

Mrs. Jarrett alleges cruel treatment, charging that her husband committed personal violence on her and her children; that he failed to support them; that he drank and cursed her and her children; that she and her husband have been living separate for seven months and that the husband has committed other acts which constitute cruel treatment.

It is alleged that Jarrett has property to the amount of about $25,000, and that his wife owns a half interest in the property where they now reside at No. 2 Warren place valued at $2,000.

Jarrett, it is alleged, owns a piece of property on Courtland street valued at $10,000 and another on Edgewood avenue valued at $7,500.

They were married on April 27, 1877 and thirteen children have been born. Only four are now living. A son twenty years of age, a girl of thirteen, a girl of eleven years and a boy of six. The eldest son is married and lives with his mother at No. 2 Warren Place.

Alimony is asked for the support of the wife and children, and the plaintiff asks that she be given the custody of the children. The petition was filed by Arnold & Arnold.

RUMORED BIG FIRM TO COME

Unstable Statement That Siegel, Cooper & Co. Will Open Branch in This City Made in Macon Paper.

In an article appearing in The Macon Telegraph yesterday morning the statement is made that the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., of New York, are preparing to open a branch apartment house in this city.

In the Macon article the name of a well-known bank cashier of Atlanta is given as authority for the statement, but the gentleman named stated yesterday that he had only heard of the matter as a rumor and would rather vouch for its inaccuracy than its truthfulness. He requested that his name be withheld.

The article states that the agent of the New York firm has even begun negotiations for the lot bounded by Marietta, Walton, Peachtree and Broad streets in the heart of the city and that a figure like $500,000 has been hinted at as the probable cost of such a purchase. Failing in the attempt to secure the block mentioned the agent will attempt, so the article states, to get the block next to that and bounded by Marietta, Walton, Broad and Forsyth streets.

Nothing definite can be learned of the report and it is not likely to culminate in a building soon.

W. TAYLOR TO BE SECRETARY

Well Known Newspaper Man Will Be New Mayor's Secretary.

HE WILL BE A GOOD OFFICER

The New Mayor and New Councilmen Take the Oath of Office Monday Night.

Walter Taylor, the well-known newspaper man, will be the private secretary of Mayor Woodward. Although the appointment has not as yet been made, it is known that the mayor-elect will name Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor has lived in Atlanta a number of years, and there is probably no young man in the city who has more friends. He has been on the staff of The Atlanta Journal for some time and is one of the most capable newspaper men in Atlanta. He is in every way fitted for the responsible position of private secretary, and will be given a cordial welcome at the city hall by all the municipal officers.

Mr. Taylor's appointment will last for two years. He has been strongly recommended for the position by some of Atlanta's leading citizens, and the announcement of his forthcoming appointment will cause much satisfaction. When seen yesterday, Mr. Taylor had not received notification of his appointment and preferred not to talk.

John Faber Weissinger, who has been secretary to Mayor Collier for two years, has filled the position most acceptably and has made a valuable public servant.

Mayor-elect Woodward takes the oath of office Monday night, when the new council comes in. He is now at work preparing his committees, which he will announce on this occasion. The old council will meet for the last time Monday, and the new councilmen will take the oath of office Monday night with the mayor.

PRIVATE SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Soldier of Light Volunteer Infantry Convicted of Disobeying Orders from His Superiors.

During the past two weeks the commanding general of the department of the gulf has approved a number of sentences given by courtmartials in the cases of the men in the regular and volunteer service, that show the tendency of such courts in dealing with men who violate various sections of the articles of war.

The following sentence was rendered by a courtmartial at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, on a private of the Eighth volunteer infantry, and is one of the most rigid that has been imposed for some time in the jurisdiction of the department of the gulf and during times of peace:

Private Jackson disobeyed orders from his superiors in violation of the twenty-first article of war, and while the charge would probably have resulted in the death of the offender in times of war, the punishment meted out in the case is unusually severe for the times of peace.

The following is the order issued in regard to the case of Private Jackson, of the Eighth volunteer infantry:

3. Private Lewis Jackson, company G, Eighth United States volunteer infantry, having been tried by a general courtmartial convened at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and found guilty of disobedience of orders, in violation of the twenty-first article of war (six previous convictions considered), was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances now due or that may become due; and to be imprisoned in such place as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of six months."

The sentence is approved, December 28, 1898, and will be duly executed. Fort Marion, Florida, is designated as the place of confinement, to which post the prisoner will be sent under proper guard.

By command of Brigadier General Pennington: HENRY T. ALLEN,
Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

BLIND STAGGERS KILLS STOCK

Commissioner Stevens Makes Statement for Benefit of Stock Owners.

DISEASE DUE TO DAMAGED CORN

Many Horses Have Died in the State Recently from Attacks of Blind Staggers.

The loss of live stock in the state through the blind staggers, a disease in animals that is recognized as incurable, after it has passed a certain stage, has attracted considerable public comment in every part of Georgia, particularly among the farmers. The ravages of the disease have been called to the attention of Colonel O. B. Stevens, commissioner of agriculture.

Commissioner Stevens is of the opinion that blind staggers are due in nearly all instances to damaged corn, on which the stock is fed, and that the only way to prevent the greater spread of the disease is to pay closer attention to food given the stock.

The last corn crop in the middle and northern portion of the state was poor and the greater part of it was damaged by the heavy rain fall, but in the southern part of Georgia the crop was as good as usual, and from that section no reports come of stock being affected with blind staggers.

The disease common among horses, mules and other stock employed on the farm is attributed to different caused by veterinary surgeons, but Commissioner Stevens, after a study of years on the subject, expresses the opinion that blind staggers comes in nearly every case from damaged or rotten corn.

Before the disease has reached an advanced stage, the only remedy, Commissioner Stevens says, that will prove successful is in bleeding the stock and giving them oil and salts with their food.

The following statement from Commissioner Stevens on the subject is of the utmost importance to farmers and owners of live stock:

"Many reports of the loss of stock by blind staggers are reaching this department, and the loss throughout the state threatens to be very serious, unless prompt action is taken in the matter. This disease is caused almost invariably by feeding stock on damaged or rotten corn.

"While many veterinary surgeons attribute this disease to other causes, I am satisfied from long experience that damaged corn is responsible for ninety-nine in every hundred of the cases now occurring. Unless the owners of stock give this matter their immediate attention, the loss in horses and mules will certainly be enormous, particularly in middle and north Georgia, in which sections there is more damaged corn than in the southern part of the state.

"The only preventive is to watch closely and see that no damaged corn is used for feeding. This disease, after full development, is practically incurable, but if noticed in its earliest stage may sometimes be cured by bleeding freely and keeping the bowels open either with salts or oil."

Want Restoration of Wages.

Fall River, Mass., December 30.—The textile workers of this city are preparing to ask for a restoration of the 10 per cent reduction in wages made in the early part of the year. A general reduction of wages which was made over a year ago affected more than 25,000 operators in the Fall River cotton mills.

SANTA CLAUS'S ANNUAL VISIT.

He Gave Presents to Members of the First Baptist Church Sunday School Yesterday.

Santa Claus made his first appearance at the First Baptist church yesterday afternoon in a new and original fashion. It was the occasion of the third annual celebration of the primary class of the First Baptist Sunday school, and the basement of the church was crowded with the little ones and their parents to witness the exercises.

The platform at the end of the Sunday school room in the basement of the church had been arranged with special scenery to represent the sea, while rocks that looked very natural, were placed so as to mask in the mysteries behind the scenes. Just after the class had sung a boat song, a large boat, with sails all set and bearing Santa Claus, seated on an immense load of presents, glided gracefully onto the stage.

His appearance was greeted with prolonged cheers by the little ones, and after Dr. Landrum had made an address of welcome to the genial old gentleman, the presents were distributed. Every child of the Sunday school was remembered, and the presents were both handsome and appropriate. There were dolls and doll carriages for the girls, and tops and balls for the boys, and plenty of candles and nuts for everybody.

Before the appearance of Santa Claus, an entertaining programme was rendered by the little ones of the primary class, which served to whet the appetites of the children for the other good things that were to follow.

The following is the programme that was rendered:

Prayer—Rev. W. W. Landrum.
Song, "Jesus Christ, My Savior"—Class.
Recitation, "Bob's Petticoats"—Lucy Howard.
Vocal solo—Minnie Lee Hay.
Recitation, "Just Before Christmas,"—Master Alonzo Delkin.
Song, "Merry, Merry Christmas"—Class.
Recitation, "The Dead Doll"—Rebie Harwell.
Recitation, "Little Boy's Speech"—Master Lewis Blodgett.
Recitation, "Little Prayer"—Margurite Van Bibber.
Boat song—Class.
Arrival of good ship "Obedience" with Santa Claus.
Welcome to Santa Claus—Rev. W. W. Landrum.
Recitation, "Christmas Times"—Ruth Blodgett.
Recitation, "Dolly's A. B. C."—Lottie Belle Rowe.
Vocal duet—Emmie Baker and Edwena Roberts.

The recitations proved unusually interesting to the audience, and the children appeared to enjoy the exercises greatly. They applauded every number, and the participants acquitted themselves creditably.

BUSINESS COLLEGE

Pupils Entering the Southern Shorthand and Business University.

WINTER TERM OPENS JANUARY 2

A Large Attendance Is Promised This Reputable Institution the Coming Year—A Fine School.

It is gratifying to the managers of the Southern Shorthand and Business University to note the bright prospects for their January opening, January 2d and 3d. Not only are they registering many pupils both from out of the city and in the city, but the cordial recommendation of leading merchants and professional men of Atlanta is a great stimulus to Messrs. Briscoe and Arnold. Only yesterday a leading banker telephoned for a catalogue to send to a friend who had written to him for the name of the best business college of the city. And in less than thirty minutes one of the leading lawyers telephoned for a catalogue for the same purpose. Both gentlemen immediately responded to the letters of inquiry, recommending most cordially the Southern.

Now is the time to enter in order to take advantage of the special rates offered.

Send for catalogue, addressing A. C. Briscoe, president, or L. W. Arnold, vice president, Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

Capt. A. T. Mahan



Contributes to McCLURE'S MAGAZINE, beginning with the December number, a series of articles on **The War on Sea and Its Lessons.** Captain Mahan was a member of the Naval Strategy Board. Day by day he studied **The War in Its Making,** and helped to make it. He has, therefore, **First-hand Command of Plans and Events** possible to no other writer. Captain Mahan is recognized abroad as well as at home to be the

Foremost Naval Authority in the World

and his articles are eagerly awaited in Europe and America as important contributions to the history of naval warfare, and also for their suggestions and indications as to ships, armaments, operations and strategy of the future. These articles will emphatically constitute

THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE WAR

The first article explains what determined the direction and nature of **The First Naval Movements,** showing how, if the motive of the war had been different, the movements would have been different also.

This series begins in the **DECEMBER NUMBER** of

McCLURE'S

Now on Sale Everywhere.

10 Cents a Copy. **$1.00 a Year.**

THE S. S. McCLURE CO., New York City.

WILL BE SOLD before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta on the first Tuesday in January, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: The same being seized and held under and by virtue of fi. fas. issued by myself as tax collector of Fulton county, as the property of unknown owner.

All that tract or parcel of land in land lot 82 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 150 feet on the western side of Marietta street and running back westerly to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad, being lots 12, 13, 14, D, E, 15 and 16 of the plot and sub-division by W. H. Bass, civil engineer, for auction sale of Wallace & Fowler, real estate agents, on June 8, 1870, and bounded on the southeast by the property of Ellsworth and Starke (the north line of which is the original north line of the Sowers property) and on the northwest by lot 11 of said plat conveyed by T. L. Wells to L. Schofield on December 12, 1870. Sold for state and county taxes for the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. Sold as property of unknown owner to satisfy a tax fi. fa. issued by the state and county against said lots for their state and county taxes for years above named.

A. P. STEWART,
Tax Collector and Ex-Officio Sheriff.
oct8-13t sat

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.

202½ acres, 6 miles out, in this county, 100 acres cleared, 40 acres of fine bottom in cultivation, 2 tenant houses, price $20 per acre. 110 acres ¼ mile from W. and A. R. R. and on public road, 10 miles of this city, 15 acres of fine bottom, good 4-room house, barn and other outbuildings, price $1,500. Terms, $500 cash, balance $200 per year till paid. This is a bargain. See T. H. Sappington, 8 E. Wall.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

12-room house, Whitehall street	$25 00
11-room house, Capitol avenue	35 00
12-room house, Central Place	35 00
9-room house, Whitehall street	37 50
8-room house, Mangum street	15 00
8-room house, Whitehall street	20 00
8-room house, Forst avenue	35 00
8-room house, Piedmont avenue	20 00
8-room house, Thirteenth street	20 00
7-room house, West Cain street	20 00
7-room house, West Harris street	31 50
7-room house, Little street	12 50
6-room house, East Georgia avenue	20 00
6-room house, Pulliam street	25 00
6-room house, Bass street	18 00
6-room house, Johnson avenue	15 00
6-room house, Ormond street	15 00
6-room house, Glenn street	11 50
6-room house, Garnett street	16 00
5-room house, Gullatt street	13 50
5-room house, Loyd street	13 50

List your houses with us.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery. **Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga.,** cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.

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TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street.

LOST.

LOST—K. P. badge with inscription, "I. L.," Stephenson lodge No. 26, Gainesville, Ga. Liberal reward will be paid for its return. Ike Lepstein, 2 Whitehall street.

LOST—From my home, two female setter pups about four months old, marked black and white about heads and white bodies, with few black spots; were missed about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. A reward will be paid for their return to Quinby, No. 162 Ponce de Leon circle. 12-30-2t

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—On salary or commission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 46, LaCrosse, Wis. sat sun

PORTRAIT agents everywhere—Quit "crayons"; try washable enamelines; no glass; don't rub; cheap; particulars. Family Portrait Co., Chicago. 24 28 30 31

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PROMOTER wanted to interest capital and organize highly attractive and novel business enterprise, secured by patents. Company can control exclusive state territory; profit sure and large; state experience, etc. "Automatic," 501 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE CLIPPER FIRE EXTINGUISHER received two gold medals and diploma, Omaha exposition. For territory and prices write the New Process Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Tex. 12—24—tf—sat

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Experienced fire insurance man competent to keep books. Address "H.," care Constitution. sat sun

WANTED—Lineman capable of taking charge of an outside work; must understand transformers, arc circuits and concealed wires. Salary $60 per month. Address, giving recommendations, Pensacola Electric Light and Power Co., Pensacola, Fla. sat sun

AGENTS WANTED—Free samples. One earns $4,200, several $1,000 yearly. Factory, P. O. 1373, New York.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 12-4-e o d

WANTED—Good deputies for the best insurance order known; liberal inducements. Apply Order of Columbus, Box 515 Meridian, Miss. 12—29—thur-sat-sun-wed

WANTED—A first-class cutter in pants factory. Permanent position to good man. Nunnally Bros., 40 Walton street. 12-24-7t

WANTED—A draftsman, principally for tracing; wages $60 per month. Address Alabama Steel & Wire Co., Birmingham, Ala. 12-23-7t

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—Good, energetic lady canvassers; must be good talkers; good money can be made and short hours. Apply in person, 335 Equitable building. 12-31-2t

THIRTY WOMEN, experienced in pants factory, can get permanent employment at our factory, No. 40 Walton street. Apply at 12 o'clock noon. Nunnally Bros. 12-30-7t

BOARDERS WANTED.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS and good board for several young men, at $4 per week. 134 Ivy.

NEWLY furnished large front room, dressing room attached, with first-class board. 46 W. Baker street. 12-21-3t

HOTEL ALHAMBRA, Peachtree street; transient and permanent board at popular prices; steam heated. 12-21—1m

MONEY TO LOAN.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

MONEY TO LEND, payable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, atty.' 613 Temple court, Atlanta.

THOS. W. JACKSON, private banker, rooms 2 and 3, 70½ Peachtree street; any good paper bought; loans made on real estate mortgages at low rate of interest; borrower can pay back in small monthly payments. 12-31-6m

PERSONAL.

LADIES—My monthly regulator is harmless and cannot fail; box free. Mrs. B. Rowen, Milwaukee, Wis. 12-22-1m

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between J. C. Warren and B. V. Rhudy, under the firm name of Rhudy & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Warren assumes the liabilities of the late firm and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 5 North Broad street, and all persons indebted to the firm are required to settle with him. Atlanta, Ga., December 28, 1898. J. C. Warren, B. V. Rhudy.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—A few shares participating stock, Atlanta Loan and Investment Co. Address Stock, care Constitution.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel 1956 2 calls

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two large front rooms, furnished; up or down stairs; $12 each; also back room, $10; same price to one or two gentlemen. 241 Whitehall.

LIVE WIRES ARE CROSSED IN COURT; CONSOLIDATED TO GIVE TRANSFERS

Second Day's Hearing in the Franchise Fight Brought Some Lively and Interesting Developments.

TRACTION MAKES RESPONSE

Says Trust Companies and Consolidated Are In Collusion.

PAYNE'S AFFIDAVIT CAUSES TALK

Charged That the Atlanta Railway Company Will Sell Out to Another Corporation—Interesting Affidavit from Ex-President Hurt.

The second day's hearing in the franchise fight between the Consolidated and the Atlanta street railway companies before Judge Newman, in the United States court yesterday, developed several lively sensations. Warm charges were made by both sides and several new features developed that were entirely unexpected.

Mr. Joel Hurt, ex-president of the Consolidated, surprised everybody by stating in a sworn affidavit that the Consolidated would give transfers. The attorneys for the Consolidated charged that the Atlanta Railway Company was being used as a tool for another company, which is now planning to buy the Atlanta railway after its franchises and rights of way have been secured. The attorneys for the Atlanta Railway Company charged that the connection of the Mercantile Trust Company and the Old Colony Trust Company with the suit, was simply a collusion with the Consolidated, and that the whole scheme of going into court was merely for the purpose of crushing, if possible, the financial arrangements of the Atlanta company.

Several more affidavits, introduced by both sides, were of greater interest than those introduced the first day of the hearing. In an affidavit, King & Spalding assert that the Atlanta Railway Company earns more money a mile for its track than does the Conolidated; that its bonded debt is about one-half that of the Consolidated, and that its rate of interest is only 5 per cent on all of its bonded debt. All the evidence is in, and Judge Hammond, for the Old Colony Trust Company and the Mercantile Trust Company, opened the argument. Mr. King will speak this morning, followed by Colonel Goodwin, probably Colonel Westmoreland, Mr. Spalding and Colonel Hammond in order named. All the arguments may be in today. It is hard to tell just when a decision will be rendered.

Another Response Is Made.

The first move in the case when court was convened yesterday morning was made by the Atlanta Railway Company, which introduced another response, alleging that the use of the Mitchell street tracks by the Atlanta Railway Company would not injure the bonds of the Consolidated, and that therefore the Old Colony Trust Company and the Mercantile Trust Company have no interest in the impending case. It was charged that the foregoing companies were enlisted by the Consolidated in order to secure the jurisdiction of the United States court. Respondents also asked that the Consolidated be made a complainant.

Colonel N. J. Hammond then read an affidavit from Judge W. R. Hammond, attorney for the Mercantile Trust, showing that the trust deed to secure the new bond issue of the Consolidated was received by him from Baltimore December 27th, and taken to the clerk's office and recorded December 28th. The object was to show that the deed had been executed before Judge Newman issued the restraining order.

Mr. King read the following affidavit from Mr. Forrest Adair, going to show that the charge that he would make an unfair arbitrator in the condemnation proceedings was untrue:

Personally appeared Forrest Adair before the subscribing officer and on oath says:

That he has read paragraph 7 of the answer of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company in the above entitled case, touching affiant's disqualification as an assessor; that the statements therein contained—that said Forrest Adair is not fair and impartial toward said Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company is untrue; that this affiant has no prejudice, bias or other sentiment or feeling toward said defendant that would influence him to make an unfair or partial award or judgment in any arbitration or appraisement between said defendant and the Atlanta Railway Company; that affiant's mind is fair and impartial in said matter.

Affiant says that he has been a county commissioner for four years, during which time many matters of considerable interest to said Consolidated have come before the county board, and that no complaint or any intimation or suggestion of unfairness or partiality has ever been made concerning the action of affiant as such commissioner touching the said Consolidated, nor has any ground ever existed for such.

Affidavit from King & Spalding.

Regarding the charge brought by the Consolidated that a majority of the stock of the Atlanta Railway Company had been offered for sale to the Consolidated, King & Spalding, attorneys for the Atlanta Railway Company, presenting the following affidavit:

Personally before the undersigned came Alex C. King and Jack J. Spalding, who being duly sworn, on oath say:

That they have been connected with the Atlanta Railway Company since its organization and are stockholders therein; that in regard to the statements made in the answer of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company as to an option held by it during August of last year, to purchase a majority of the stock of the Atlanta Railway Company, the facts thereof are known to these affiants, and are as follows:

One thousand six hundred and twenty shares out of 3,000 shares of stock of the Atlanta Railway Company were owned and controlled by a committee of three persons living in the city of Baltimore. An option for the purchase thereof, together with a like amount of bonds, was secured by Joel Hurt, and not by the Consolidated as stated in its answer, from said three named parties, and after the same had been held for some time the said option was declined in August, 1898; that said three named persons being at said time desirous of disposing of their holdings in the Atlanta Railway Company, these deponents at their request undertook to dispose of the same for them, and procured from said three named parties an option to purchase said stock; that deponents thereupon succeeded in interesting a very strong body of capitalists in the said purchase, not only of these shares of stock, but of almost the entire issue of stocks and bonds of the Atlanta Railway Company, deponents taking for themselves a very large share in said purchase and putting up a very large sum of money in making said purchase, being interested therein to the extent of and having expended sums of money therein amounting to upwards of $50,000; that one of the reasons inducing these deponents to go into the purchase of securities was the fact that persons connected with the Atlanta Consolidated had held such option, and for the purpose of interesting persons in said Atlanta Railway Company who had that financial strength that they would be able to put up all money necessary, and also had that faith in the property that would make them desirous of retaining their investment, and of not disposing of their interests therein.

Deponents say that they are entirely familiar with the transactions of the said Atlanta Railway Company, both of its officers, directors and stockholders; that no action has ever been taken by said Atlanta Railway Company looking to a sale of its property; that no such proposition has ever come before or been voted upon at any stockholders' meeting, nor at any directors' meeting, and that all charges to the effect that the Atlanta Railway Company has endeavored to sell its said properties and franchises to the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company are untrue; that these deponents are among the largest present holders of the stocks and bonds of the Atlanta Railway Company; that the persons who formerly gave said option now no longer have any interest in the said stocks and bonds of the Atlanta Railway Company; that deponents' associates in the ownership of stocks and bonds of the Atlanta Railway Company are persons of very large means, fully able to finance and put through any undertaking which they see fit to undertake, and that neither the said stocks and bonds nor the property of the Atlanta Railway Company are for sale to the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, nor is there, nor has there been since their option thereon was first obtained, any desire or offer or disposition on the part of the present owners of its securities to make any such sale, but that they have faith in the said property and desire to build it up as an independent system.

That while the Atlanta Railway Company is a smaller corporation than the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, that according to the published reports of said Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, the Atlanta Railway Company earns more money per mile for its track than does the Consolidated; its bonded debt per mile is about one-half that of the Consolidated; its rate of interest is only 5 per cent on all of its bonded debt.

So far from the amount of damage suits against it being large, the same are small, and a large part thereof are fully insured in the Travelers' Insurance Company, who is defending the same, and will pay any verdict that may be rendered; that as to the alleged accident from which it is stated many damage suits resulted, which are pending against said company, there is but one damage suit springing therefrom pending against this company, and that this said company is defending; and this it could settle at an amount not extremely large, but which it thinks is more than the party can recover, and which it therefore declines to pay. That said Atlanta Railway Company is perfectly solvent; promptly pays all of its debts, and is thoroughly able to pay any damages which may be awarded against it in condemnation proceedings, and which under the law it would be required to pay or tender before it could proceed with the occupation of the property so condemned.

Colonel Westmoreland presented affidavits from H. N. Hurt, superintendent of the Consolidated, and N. W. L. Brown, assistant superintendent for the Consolidated, who stated they were civil engineers and that in their opinion it was practicable for the Atlanta Railway Company to use Madison avenue as an approach to the Mitchell street viaduct instead of Mitchell street.

Will Give Transfers.

The next affidavit read was from Mr. Joel Hurt, ex-president of the Consolidated, who states that he is a civil engineer by profession. The most interesting part of his affidavit is relative to the giving of transfers, which is as follows:

"Deponent says that it is the plan of the Consolidated company to introduce other benefits whenever the conditions shall warrant, among them transfers at many of its intersecting points, but that transfers are of little or any advantage to the public when cars do not run at frequent intervals, and yet under such conditions they are of great disadvantage to the company. The company has by conservative and wise management placed itself in position enabling it to largely increase its service within a short period by increasing the number of cars operated, thus reducing the headway between cars operated on each line and thereby rendering it possible for the company to establish more lines of travel by the introduction of transfers and other conveniences."

Mr. Hurt also stated that in his judgment as an engineer the Atlanta Railway Company could easily utilize Madison avenue as an approach to the viaduct. He stated the Consolidated had materially aided the growth of Atlanta by improving its street railway system, referring to how the old horse cars and dummies had been transformed into modern electric cars. He denied that the object of the organization of the Consolidated was to encourage monopoly or prevent competition as charged by the Atlanta Railway Company, claiming that the real object was to give Atlanta a better service, hoping thereby to induce more people to ride.

He claimed that if the Mitchell street tracks of the Consolidated were condemned it would result in great damage to that company and that it is better to have one complete system of street railroads in a city than various corporations. He said the Consolidated was attempting to build up a complete system in Atlanta, which would enable passengers, with a system of transfers, to reach all parts of the city without trouble. He further claimed that the citizens of Atlanta should support the Consolidated in its effort to build up its lines and that the Consolidated should be allowed to cross the viaduct in preference to any other company because its lines led to nearly every part of the city.

New Company To Be Formed?

An affidavit was next read from Mr. J. Carroll Payne, vice president of the Consolidated, stating that an advertisement had recently appeared in The Constitution giving notice of an application signed by J. J. Spalding and others for a charter for a new street railway company to use the tracks now in dispute on Mitchell street.

Mr. King objected to this affidavit on the grounds that it had nothing to do with the present case. Colonel Goodwin claimed the affidavit was relevant on the grounds that it looked as if the Atlanta Railway Company was attempting to secure franchises and rights of way for the benefit of another company.

"It appears," said Mr. Spalding, "as if a combined attempt is being made to injure the credit and financial arrangements of the Atlanta Railway Company. It is nothing more nor less than a premeditated scheme on the part of the Consolidated to break off our Baltimore arrangements whereby we expect to make our extensions. If I were to use the same spirit manifested in Mr. Payne's affidavit I might charge that the Consolidated intends to use the surplus for its bond issue to crush out the Atlanta Railway and buy out the system.

Colonel Goodwin reminded Mr. Spalding that he had grown sensitive very suddenly and referred to the attack made on the Consolidated as to its illegal organization.

Judge Newman said he would let the affidavit be introduced and rule it out if he thought it was irrelevant.

Colonel Hammond Opens the Argument

Colonel Hammond opened the argument shortly after noon. He began by reviewing the organization of the Consolidated, claiming that its ownership of the various lines constituting its system was not illegal as charged. He told how the Consolidated came into possession of its Mitchell street tracks and took the position that even if the company had been illegally organized the bondholders were innocent and deserved the protection of the court.

He stated the Mercantile Trust Company and the Old Colony Trust Company had a perfect right to come into the case in order to defend their interests. Colonel Hammond spoke over an hour and was given close attention by all his hearers.

It was stated in yesterday's Constitution that Colonel Hammond was forced to go to Florida on account of illness and had had little time therefore to prepare his case. This was an error, as Colonel Hammond only stated he feared he would have to go to Florida, but did not.

The case will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

ROSEBUDS



Budding womanhood! What glorious possibilities! What half-hidden dangers! What a time for tender sympathy! At puberty nature generally makes some attempt to establish physical regularities, but when nature fails to assert itself, developments result which injure the health and impair the constitution of the maiden. The timely use of Bradfield's Female Regulator, the standard remedy for all weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to women, is what retarded nature needs in all such cases. Sold by druggists for $1. Books for women free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

RED MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Members of Appalacha Tribe No. 31 Held Enthusiastic Meeting at Wigwam Last Night.

The members of Appalacha tribe, No. 31, Improved Order of Red Men, held an enthusiastic meeting at their wigwam, corner Marietta and Alexander streets, last night, at which new officers were elected. It was the last meeting in the present "great sun" and the regular time for the election of officers.

Following were those elected;

Sachem, W. F. Griffin; senor sagamore, W. M. Rapp; junior sagamore, Julius Spear; prophet, Thomas H. Jefferies; chief of records, Thomas J. Buchanan; keeper of wampum, George H. Sims; collector of wampum, L. W. Sims.

After the election refreshments were served and the evening was spent in speeches and merrymaking. The "pipe of peace" was smoked and the time passed pleasantly for all present.

It Is Tranquilizing.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy is a tranquilizing after dinner drink. If you over eat, a dose will relieve you within five minutes.

The New Dixie Cook Book Revised and Enlarged Edition.

Carefully compiled from the treasured family collections of many generations of noted housekeepers. Largely supplemented by tested recipes of the more modern southern dishes, contributed by well-known ladies of the south.

"The best is none too good." $2.75 postpaid. For sale by John M. Miller Company, 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

TRACTION LINE IS ENJOINED FROM USING ITS NEW CITY FRANCHISES

T. P. Perkins Secured an Injunction from Judge Candler of the Superior Court Yesterday.

TO BE NEW COMPANY HE SASY

And That It Is To Enjoy the Franchise Secured by Atlanta Railway.

PERKINS IS OPPOSED TO TRANSFERS

Owns Ten Shares of Stock and Two Bonds in the Traction—Spalding Says He Is Not Surprised at Anything the Consolidated May Do.

Judge Candler yesterday granted an injunction against the Atlanta Railway Company enjoining it from accepting any of the franchises recently granted by the city to extend its lines over the new route; to stop the issuance of more stock or bonds, or the amendment of the charter in any way.

The bill in equity is brought in the name of T. P. Perkins. It alleges that J. J. Spalding, F. I. Stone, H. L. Wilson, E. P. King, T. A. Gramling, L. B. Nelson, Samuel Meyer, Jr., John W. Zuber, R. J. Hancock and H. S. Hollingsworth are advertising the amendment to the charter of the Atlanta Railway Company, and that the name used in the amendments is the Atlanta City Railway Company.

Perkins alleges that he owns ten shares and two bonds of the Atlanta Railway Company and sets up that it is the object of the defendants to place the Atlanta City Railway Company in the place of the Atlanta Railway Company, and says that the amendment further declares that it is the desire of the persons whose names are attached to advertisement for amendment to increase the capital stock of the company from $300,000 to $1,000,000 and issue bonds to the amount of $500,000.

Perkins says that this will tend to make this stock and bonds of less value, and he is opposed to it. He alleges that the franchises which were obtained only recently from the city were not for the Atlanta Railway Company, but for the Atlanta City Railway Company, although taken in the name of the former company.

It is stated that the terms upon which the Atlanta Railway Company accepted the franchises granted by the city puts the company entirely in the hands of and under the control of the city, and that the stockholders will not have any voice in the management.

It is alleged that the city will force the new company to grant transfers on all its lines, thus carrying a passenger on five different routes for 5 cents, and that it is known that the company cannot carry passengers more than three miles and get a profit from the fare. It is further alleged that the city will regulate the fare, the schedules and every detail of the operation of the lines, which obligations placed on the road will not work to the benefit of the stockholders.

Perkins says that the stock and bonds of the new company will be held by foreign capitalists, and that now transmission of such property is going on, but that the names of the persons cannot be obtained.

The bill contains the following charge:

In their eagerness to obtain the new franchises the parties who have sought to procure them nominally in the name of the present company but really for the new company, have made most ruinous sacrifices of the interests of the Atlanta Railway Company. They have agreed with the city of Atlanta and propose to accept said franchises upon the conditions that they shall be regulated by the city government in the matters of transfers and of fares. It will be possible under the proposed arrangement to grant as many as five transfers for one fare and to carry passengers a distance for one fare which will involve a heavy expense and loss upon the corporation. The substantial, practical effect of said new arrangement with the city of Atlanta is to transfer the management of the corporate interests from a duly constituted board of directors of said corporation to the mayor and city council with its varied personnel.

The plaintiff prays relief of the complaint as follows:

That the Atlanta Railway Company be made party defendant herein, and that process may issue to it in terms of the law.

That said Atlanta Railway Company, with its officers and agents, be enjoined from transferring, selling or leasing to the said company or to any one else any of the rights, powers, privileges, franchises or properties of the said Atlanta Railway Company, or from delivering possession of any of said properties to the new company or to any one in behalf of the new company.

That the Atlanta Railway Company be enjoined from receiving from the new company or any of its officers or agents any money stock, either preferred or common, or bonds in transfer or sale of any property of the Atlanta Railway Company.

That said Atlanta Railway Company be enjoined from accepting any of the grant of the new franchises from the city of Atlanta or from building, constructing or operating any of the lines on any of the streets mentioned above. Or from doing any other and all acts looking toward an acceptance of fulfillment of said franchises or from doing any act under or in accordance with said new franchises.

That petitioner have such other and further relief as the court may deem fit and proper.

Judge Candler heard the case yesterday morning. Judge Lumpkin being disqualified. He granted the restraining order and set a hearing for January 21st as the time for a hearing to decide whether he will make the injunction permanent.

Mr. Spalding Talks.

"The bill filed by Mr. Perkins is no surprise to me whatever," said Mr. Jack J. Spalding, attorney for the Atlanta Railway Company. "In fact, I am not surprised at anything the Consolidated people will do. When the forty-five shares of stock were presented for transfer on the books of the company yesterday with the request that ten shares be put in the name of Captain T. J. Hightower, ten shares in the name of C. E. Rich, ten shares in the name of T. P. Perkins and fifteen in the name of Darwin G. Jones, who presented the old script for transfer, we knew that the parties were getting into position to try to complicate and harass us in regard to the construction of the new lines.

"It is a little remarkable that Mr. Perkins should have been selected as the man to do this, as I am informed he is a member of the firm whose stock and bonds we recently bought, and if he had such a high opinion of and felt so vitally interested in the company on his own account, it looks like he would not have remained silent while his firm owned so many thousands of dollars of stocks and bonds, and then turn around now and buy up a small amount of stocks and bonds from somebody else and come in, as he claims, to save and protect the property. He and the Consolidated are the only people that I have heard up to date complaining about the clause in our franchise requiring the granting of transfers. It is a very remarkable coincidence how identical his views on this subject are with those of Mr. Hurt.

"It does not concern the public particularly about this litigation further than to say that we are here to stay, and that when the fight is all over and the litigation ended we will be found right here on the ground operating our lines in competition with the Consolidated. The Consolidated perhaps feels encouraged to attack us by its success in the past in destroying competing lines and buying them up at cheap prices. If there is anybody bought out in this little difficulty that is now going on it will be the Consolidated, and not the Atlanta railway."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Woodward-Warren company will be seen this afternoon at the Columbia in the scenic melodrama, "The Paymaster." It is one of the best plays of the company's repertoire. Tonight "The Other Girl" will be the bill. When the final curtain goes down on this play the $25 will be given away to those holding the lucky numbers.

Woodward has drawn good audiences durng the week and seems to be as popular as ever.

The advance sale for the Myrkle-Harder company, which is to play all next week at the Columbia, will begin this morning at Miller's. For the opening bill Monday night Howard P. Taylor's play, "The Little Sinner," will be put on, and on this night a lady will be admitted free with each paid 30-cent ticket.

The Morning Press of Newport News, Va., had this to say of a recent performance there:

"'The Hermit's Legacy,' a comedy drama in four acts, was put on by the Myrkle and Harder company last night in a highly creditable manner. Miss Myrkle is good in any soubrette part she attempts and plot and passion did not interfere with her capital acting.

"Mr. Harder played a Hebrew part last night, and played it well. The other members of the company were up to their usual standard. Mr. Bryant's specalties in the last act kept the house in a roar for ten minutes. Mr. Benton, as a stammering farm hand, played a difficult part cleverly."

A pleasant announcement is that of the engagement at the Grand on January 6th and 7th of the Lyceum theater, New York, success, "The Prisoner of Zenda."

The company, as during the past four seasons, is under the personal management of Mr. Daniel Frohman, which will at once stamp it as being one of the best organizations on the road.

Although last year was the fourth year of the career of this remarkable play, and most plays are considered to be most profitable if they last out two years, the pecuniary success was so great that it has been decided to give it for another year. The leading role the dual one of Rassendyll and the king, will be assumed by Howard Gould, whose clever personation of it in the past has so materially added to its success.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Judge Capers Dickson, professor of law at Emory college, Oxford, Ga., arrived in the city yesterday morning and is stopping at one of the principal hotels. Judge Dickson is in Atlanta for the purpose of attending the banquet to be given by the members of the Chi Phi fraternity next Monday evening, at which he is to be a guest of the Atlanta Chi Phis.

Judge Dickson was the poet at the last Chi Phi congress held at Sherry's, in New York city, and he will read at the banquet by request the poem prepared for the congress. He is one of the most eminent educators in the state, having been connected with Emory college for a number of years.

Judge Dickson is one of the number of prominent Georgians who since leaving college have kept up their fraternity spirit. It is stated that he never misses a meeting of the Chi Phi chapter at Emory, and holds his fraternity in as high esteem now as when he was an undergraduate and an active member of Chi Phi.

"The feats performed by that educated horse the Atlanta Humane Society recently had on exhibition there reflect very brightly upon the old negro that trained him, and to my mind proves that he is the foremost animal trainer in the country today," remarked a gentleman of this city yesterday afternoon. "But wonderful as are the results he has achieved, the old man doesn't compare with another man of his profession who visited Atlanta some thirty years and more ago. That fellow's name was Rarey. He was a South American, and if my memory serves me true, a Gaucho. Hundreds of people in the state remember him. He was small, and slight, and dark, with nothing extraordinary in his personal appearance. But he was a marvel—not a jot short of it. His business was taming horses—and shrewish women. And he could do it effectually. But how, nobody ever learned. The secret was his capital, and he sensibly preserved it inviolate. I did hear him say, though, that the thing was very simple—only using kindness. But how he managed to crowd enough kindness into the brief five minutes he required to do the taming, is more than I, or any one else can tell.

"I saw him take a notoriously wild and vicious animal—one of those horses that runaway, and kick, and bite from pure malignity, and lead it off to an enclosed lot. For five minutes he was hidden from view. Then the gate was flung open, and Rarey marched out beating a kettle drum and the horse following him as docilely as a dog.

"His fee was $10. But the horse owner made a good bargain, for the animal was the sweetest-tempered thing in town from then till its death; was never afterwards known to even shy, yet its spirit was not broken.

"The man charged $50 for putting a shrewish woman through the same process. And he made something like $500 in Atlanta for services rendered in that line. I remember distinctly one prominent citizen whose wife was the veriest virago. Rarey exercised his magic upon her, and from then on, like the horse, her nature was like an angel's.

"These cases were not exceptional. He duplicated them hundreds, even thousands of times throughout the entire country, and never made a failure."

"That story," said one of the listeners, "is really the most remarkable of its kind that I have ever heard. I know one, though, that is hard to credit, yet thoroughly true. I saw the thing with my own eyes when a boy.

"I was living down in the southern part of the state at the time, and the hero of it was an old man who came to visit my father. I went out with him in the woods one Sunday afternoon, and he asked me if I was fond of hunting. I told him I was—of course—all boys are.

"Well," he said, "I'll show you a trick."

He broke a twig from a dead limb that lay beside our path, and began tapping his chin with it, which caused a very peculiar sound—one unlike anything I have ever heard before or since, and one that I cannot therefore describe by any comparison. In an instant the birds of the forest began to circle around us, rabbits and squirrels sprung up from everywhere, snakes came out of hiding places all about us, all drawing closer and closer to him. Directly a dove alighted on his shoulder. Then hundreds of other feathered denizens of the woods did likewise, until the old man appeared to be one fluttering mass of feathers. All the while he continued tapping his chin with the twig. Suddenly he stopped, and instantly the birds all took flight, and the rabbits and snakes and squirrels scurried away.

"He said he learned the trick from the Indians, and advised me to learn it. And I tried, for fifteen years, I reckon, and almost wore the flesh off that part of my physiogomy in the effort."

"All the people of Conyers were nearly struck dumb with astonishment," said a citizen of that town yesterday who is a personal friend of Lafayette Almand's, "when it was reported that Mr. Almand had absconded with a large amount of money. There never occurred anything quite so incredible in the history of the place. I know Mr. Almand intimately, and for that reason can't believe the truth of the report despite the apparent facts to support it.

"These stories about his fast living are not true. I would know it if he had been going the pace that kills. And I have absolutely never seen a single incident that would indicate such a thing.

"I believe—and I am not alone in that belief—that Mr. Almand is the victim of some unfortunate combination of circumstances, such as he could not help and such as will be proved not to involve any moral turpitude."

"I have just come from New York," said Mr. E. F. Hilliard, of New Orleans, yesterday, who was passing through the city en route to his home in the Crescent City, "and I am looking for bets on the outcome of Mrs. Moore's trial. It is a sure thing to wager that she will be found guilty.

"And I'll tell you why—because that 'badger' game has grown so prevalent in the metropolis that public sentiment is in favor of somebody being made an example of. It is a fact, yet hardly credible, that that particular crime has appreciably injured the business interests of the great city. New York's merchants have a hard fight ahead of them if they are going to retain the trade of certain sections, and the 'game' has caught so many, so very many buyers and proprietors from the provinces, that an astonishingly strong feeling of presentment against the town and its people has been created. These victims are turning to Chicago and the west. It is a little thing, it is true, but it counts in the battle for continued commercial supremacy that the metropolis is now waging.

"And another reason is that provincials are not the only victims of the sirens. Many and many a Gothamite falls into the toils as well.

"The whole town wants to see somebody receive a taste of the law. And as the workers of the game are so hard to apprehend, for obvious reasons, Gotham feels certain that another chance like the present one will be a long time coming."

This same opinion was recently expressed in Atlanta by a Mr. St. Stephens, of New York, who said he had been a close attendant upon the trial and had talked with hundreds of people about the principals. He, too, declared that both Moore and his wife would be sent to Sing Sing if for no other reason than the fact that New York wanted a victim.

Hon. R. B. Russell, of Winder, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Russell is the new judge-elect of the western circuit.

Colonel W. H. Maddox, of Elbert, is in the city.

Hon. J. R. McDonald, of Waycross, member of the legislature from Ware county, is in the city.

Judge Joel Branham, of Rome, is in the city.

Colonel E. D. Lumpkin, of Athens, is in the city.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Wall paper, window shades and room molding. Handsome line new paper. 40 Marietta street. 'Phone 77.

Blacksmith Coal.

The St. Clair blacksmith coal is guaranteed the best shop coal on the market. Price reasonable. Mined and shipped by the Ragland Coal Co., Ragland, Ala.

Misses Jeter and Tupper—Art Studio.

Portrait, Landscape and Decorative work. Instruction in Drawing and Painting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowndes building, 104 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

SIEGEL'S CAFE AT THE MAJESTIC.

Table D' Hote Breakfast from.....7:00 to 9:00
Sundays from.....8:00 to 10:00
Table D' Hote Luncheon from.....12:30 to 2:30
Table D' Hote Dinner from.....6:00 to 8:00
Sundays from.....1:00 to 3:00
A LA CARTE ALL DAY.

Arrangements for table board by the month can be made at the office.

Prevention
better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent
Sick Headache,
dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS
ABSOLUTELY CURE.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
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Will practice in state and federal courts.

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LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Attorney at Law. Macon, Ga.
Careful attention to business of non-residents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

Auction Sale

The auction sale of Peter Lynch, at 7 West Mitchell street, will be resumed at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Saturday, December 31, 1898, and will continue two sales daily until sold out. Special sale of guns and pistols, besides harness, shoes, etc., on Saturday.

LEO FRESH,
AUCTIONEER.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)
THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST
For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent, S. L. ROGERS, Pass. Passenger Agent, ATLANTA, GA.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Bids for Map of Muscogee County, Ga.

Sealed proposals for making a map of Muscogee county, Georgia, will be received by county commissioners until first Saturday in February, 1899. It must be accurate, comprehensive and complete in all details. Maps of other counties can be seen in ordinary's office giving the general features of the map desired. Right reserved to reject any and all bids. JOSEPH F. POU,
December 28, 1898. Ordinary.

Sano-Rio THE HOME REMEDY for FEMALE COMPLAINTS



The peculiar functions of women must be kept vigorous and regular. Nothing is right if they go wrong. For all those pains, irregularities and difficulties no remedy on earth equals the famous Sano-Rio. Easily applied by lady herself. Relieves all pain in Womb or Ovaries in 10 minutes. Promptly relieves Headache, Nausea, Blood and Bladder Troubles, Faintness, Nervousness, Fear and Despondency. Cures Leucorrhea, Womb Complaints, Displacements, Backache, Bearing Down Pains and all Female Disorders. Banishes Soreness and Ulcerations. Cheers the spirits and Vitalizes the whole frame. Safe, Sure and Absolutely Harmless. One 50 cent box will complete a cure in ordinary cases.

50 CENTS

STOPS ALL PAIN IN 10 MINUTES

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by The Perfecto Co., Carter Bldg., Chicago. Sold in Atlanta by Jacobs' Pharmacy.



BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

DUCRO'S Alimentary ELIXIR
Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial and all kinds of fevers
Agents, E. Fougera & Co., New York

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

By virtue of an order granted by the court of ordinary, December term, 1898, Fulton county, I, as guardian of Percy Steele and Maxey Steele, will sell before the court-house door in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in January, 1899, for cash, a one-third interest in the following described property. Part of land lot No. 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., fronting fifty feet on the east side of Butler street and extending back east, same width as front, one hundred and sixty-five feet.

This December 9, 1898.
J. R. STEELE, Guardian.
Dec 10, 17, 24, 31-sat

DUE TO THE HOLIDAY

Trading in Cotton Generally Was Within Conservative Lines.

FLUCTUATIONS VERY NARROW

For the Entire Session Amounted to Only About 3 Points—Close Was Steady.

New York, December 30.—By Associated Press: Cable accounts were unsatisfactory this morning and cotton opened with prices unchanged to 2 points lower. Following the first call there was a further decline of 2@3 points, indications pointing to a liberal movement of cotton next week and outside speculation not cutting the figure relied upon by the leaders of the bull contingent. Wall street operators continued to sustain a supporting relation to cotton, although this class of trading today was rather less than any time since they began to give attention to the staple. The subsiding interest was accounted for by the holiday at hand. Trading generally, possibly for the same reason, was within conservative lines and the scope of fluctuations for the entire session was only a matter of 3 points, with the market finally steady at a net loss of 2@4 points. There was very little disposition to sell cotton, notwithstanding the fact that estimates pointed to large receipts for tomorrow. Apart from the latter features, influences were generally of a bullish character, including encouraging accounts as to the way the year is winding up in dry goods and cotton spinning centers in this country and abroad. Reports from southern spot markets were also of a favorable character.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, December 30.—The dry goods market was without important feature today. Business was generally quiet as on previous days of this week in both staple and fancy lines. The tone continued strong throughout and further advances in prices are regarded as certain early in the year. Print cloths were strong with some sales of regulars at 2⅜c and 38½-inch 64 squares at 3¼c. Business in the woolen goods division was quiet and without special feature. The demand for foreign merchandise of staple character was slow for spring and only moderate for fancy lines and specialties.

Closing Spot Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
Liverpool—Steady; middling 3 3-32d.
New York—Steady; middling 5⅞c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 5 1-16c.
Savannah—Quiet and easy; middling 5 1-16c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 5 7-16c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5 3-16c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 5⅜c.
Augusta—Quiet and steady; middling 5¾c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 5⅛c.
Houston—Steady; middling 5⅜c.
St. Louis—Firm; middling 5⅜c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
Saturday	1646	....	1900	....	23070	12207
Monday	....	1069	....	564	23070	12750
Tuesday	663	1253	1350	577	21583	13606
Wednesday	961	1327	1451	400	21193	14533
Thursday	978	631	704	1856	21470	13314
Friday	1145	695	750	1100	21865	12909
Totals	5293	4975	6752	4291	......	......

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York Friday:

MONTHS.	Open'g.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing, bid and asked.
December	5 52	5 52	5 52	......	....
January	5 53	5 53	5 50	5 52	5 51-52
February	5 55	5 55	5 55	5 55	5 53-54
March	5 56	5 57	5 54	5 56	5 55-56
April	5 60	5 60	5 58	5 60	5 58-59
May	5 64	5 64	5 61	5 61	5 62-63
June	5 67	5 67	5 65	5 65	5 65-66
July	5 70	5 70	5 68	5 68	5 68-69
August	5 73	5 73	5 70	5 71	5 71-72
September	5 65	5 65	5 64	5 64	5 63-64
October	......	......	......	......	....
November	......	......	......	......	....

Closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
Saturday	50165	49000	61858	48795	1326304	1135930
Monday	40391	34498		50268	1284762	1141070
Tuesday	46045	72192	93587	17428	1293129	1183263
Wednesday	82278	44541	58117	1204	1330005	1203406
Thursday	43753	38701	59850	3371	1310722	1215155
Friday	37557	67257	72653	49000	1291603	1218550
Totals	294159	306567	325465	18425		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

December		June	5 30
January	5 05	July	5 34
February	5 11	August	5 35
March	5 14	September	5 31
April	5 19	October	5 32
May	5 25	November	

Closed steady.

Total Receipts at United States Ports.

New York, December 30.—Following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1898:

Galveston	1,773,447
New Orleans	1,333,305
Mobile	192,180
Savannah	816,314
Charleston	310,422
Wilmington	260,527
Norfolk	436,250
Baltimore	11,579
New York	72,159
Boston	154,480
Newport News	13,161
Philadelphia	29,117
Brunswick	174,471
Port Arthur	11,502
Pensacola	110,904
Port Royal	58,138
Total	5,740,483

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, December 30.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at U. S. Ports	294,159
Same time last year	306,567
Showing a decrease of	12,408
Total receipts since September 1	5,740,483
Same time last year	5,493,953
Showing an increase of	246,530
Exports for the week	335,465
Same time last year	184,252
Showing an increase of	151,213
Total exports since September 1	4,131,511
Same time last year	3,662,756
Showing an increase of	468,755
Stock at U. S. ports	1,291,603
Same time last year	1,218,550
Showing an increase of	73,053
Stock at interior towns	729,940
Same time last year	624,345
Showing an increase of	105,595
Stock at Liverpool	1,337,000
Same time last year	854,000
Showing an increase of	483,000
American afloat for Great Britain	385,000
Same time last year	330,000
Showing an increase of	55,000

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, December 30, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand fair with prices steady; middling uplands 3 3-32; sales 10,000; American 9,600; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 7,000; American 6,900.

Futures opened quiet with demand poor.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
December	3 03-64	3 02½	Sellers
December-January	3 03-64	3 02½	Buyers
January-February	3 03-64	3 02½	Buyers
February-March	3 04-64	3 03½	Buyers
March-April	3 05-64	3 04½	Buyers
April-May	3 06-64	3 05½	Buyers
May-June	3 07-64	3 06½	Sellers
June-July	3 08-64	3 07½	Sellers
July-August	3 09-64	3 08½	Sellers
August-September	3 09-64	3 09	Sellers

Futures closed steady.

New York, December 30.—Cotton steady; sales 741 bales; middling uplands 5⅞; gulf 6⅛; net receipts 770; gross 2,880; stock 88,566.

New Orleans, December 30.—Cotton steady; sales 5,050; middling 5 3-16; receipts 12,851; stock 516,963.

Galveston, December 30.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16; sales 999; receipts 15,439; stock 320,042.

Mobile, December 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 3-16; sales 500; receipts 481; stock 40,206.

Savannah, December 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅛; receipts 1,759; stock 44,619.

Wilmington, December 30.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅜; receipts 145; stock 16,060.

Norfolk, December 30.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales 306; receipts 2,272; stock 67,497.

Baltimore, December 30.—Cotton nominal; middling 5¾; receipts 6,931; stock 29,025.

Boston, December 30.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅞; receipts net 1,757; gross 5,594.

Philadelphia, December 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅛; receipts 21; stock 8,477.

Memphis, December 30.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅜; sales 4,000; receipts 5,663; stock 151,555.

Augusta, December 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5¾; sales 189; receipts 871; stock 53,128.

Houston, December 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅜; sales 74; receipts 14,200; stock 201,723; expected tomorrow 14,500, against 11,025 last year.

St. Louis, December 30.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅜; sales none; receipts 7,210; shipments 7,149; stock 76,461.

Weekly Cotton Crop Statement.

New Orleans, December 30.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued before the close of business today, shows an increase in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending this date last year in round figures of 60,000, an increase over the same days year before last of 155,000 and an increase over the same time in 1894 of 164,000.

For the 30 days of December the totals show an increase over last year of 109,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 1,492,000 and an increase over 1894 of 84,000.

For the 114 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is ahead of the 114 days on last year 400,000, ahead of the same days year before last of 1,292,000 and ahead of 1894 by 683,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 428,586 bales, against 368,547 for the seven days ending this date last year, 275,707 year before last and 324,779 same time in 1894, and for the 30 days of December it has been 2,002,945, against 1,893,557 last year, 1,510,531 year before last and 1,919,392 same time in 1894.

These make the total movement for the 121 days from September 1st to date 7,604,535, against 7,204,644 last year, 6,312,432 year before last and 6,921,720 same time in 1894.

The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 5,756,987, against 5,475,279 last year, 4,873,528 year before last and 5,265,817 same time in 1894; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 719,471, against 675,590 last year, 560,230 year before last and 753,081 same time in 1894; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 631,069, against 563,553 last year, 441,950 year before last and 536,148 same time in 1894; southern mill takings 497,080, against 490,222 last year, 436,724 year before last and 366,674 same time in 1894.

Foreign exports for the week have been 325,416, against 178,146 last year, making the total thus far for the season 4,147,007, against 3,695,135 last year, an increase of 451,872.

Northern mill takings during the past seven days show an increase of 36,153 as compared with the corresponding period last year, and their total takings since September 1st have decreased 109,277.

The total takings of American mills, north and south and Canada, thus far for the season have been 1,658,267, against 1,762,415 last year. These include 1,151,604 by northern spinners, against 1,260,881.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading southern interior centers have decreased during the week 34,811 bales, against an increase during the corresponding period last season of 87,984, and are now 203,181 larger than at this date in 1897.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 7,872,101, against 7,321,198 for the same period last year.

It must be remembered that the weekly, monthly and seasons' comparisons in Secretary Hester's report are made up to corresponding dates last year, year before and in 1894. Comparisons to close of corresponding weeks last year would take in 122 days of the season, year before last 123 days and in 1894 126 days, against only 121 days this year.

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, December 30.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and in 1894, the latter the 9,901,000 crop year. It shows an increase for the week just closed of 89,645 bales, against an increase of 125,207 last year and an increase of 54,921 in 1894.

The total visible is 5,151,325, against 5,061,680 last week, 4,271,662 last year and 4,881,672 in 1894. Of this the total of American cotton is 4939,325, against 4,829,680 last week, 4,059,662 last year and 4,555,472 in 1894, and of all kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 212,000, against 232,000 last week, 212,000 last year and 326,200 in 1894.

The total world's visible supply of cotton shows an increase compared with last week of 89,645 bales, an increase compared with last year of 879,663, and an increase compared with 1894 of 269,653.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, December 30.—Cotton market was easier this morning, although the receipts promised to be light. Cables were disappointing. Changes in the crop estimates are reported. Port receipts are estimated 42,000, against 67,000 last year.

Liverpool ½ point decline in future, with spots unchanged; sales 100,000 bales; market steady.

The market proved narrow and dull, due largely to the fact that cotton exchange will be closed until Tuesday on account of New Year.

The following are the weekly cotton statistics: Sales, total, 35,000; American, 33,000; trade takings, 68,000; actual export, 10,000; import, total, 159,000; American, 144,000; stock, total, 1,337,000; stock, American, 12,34,000; afloat, total, 388,000; American, 385,000. Sales for speculation, 2,300. Purchases for export, 3,200.

Market closed steady.

Sea Island Cotton.

Savannah, Ga., December 30.—Sea island cotton for the week: Receipts, 1,332; sales, 1,367; exports, 2,625; stock, 17,776. For season: Receipts, 41,357, against 45,067; market quiet and firm and unchanged.

Charleston, December 30.—Sea island cotton: Receipts, 95 bags; exports, 84; sales, 38; stock, 3,670; quotations unchanged.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 30.—Liverpool and Manchester are holding large supplies of cotton and refuse thus far to be influenced by the temper of the American market, but look to the movement as indicating a supply greater than the spindles of the world can consume. Here the argument is advanced on every hand that it makes little difference about supply and demand this season; that other things are advancing and that the profits made in stocks will be invested in cotton; that the visible supply is the largest ever known or that the consumption is not believed to be within 1,000,000 bales of the crop are regarded as facts no longer worthy of consideration. Advances in the quotations for cotton goods have more influence on the minds of buyers than the movement of the crop. The question therefore is simply whether the outside buying will be sufficient to advance prices in the face of the receipts, and the local cotton trade will do everything to assist, rather than retard the improvement. As a result of these opinions the short interest is the smallest for years except against cotton here or in Europe.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, December 30.—The close of the year found Liverpool inclined to even up contracts and futures eased off, closing about ½ point down. The spot sales were more liberal at 12,000 bales at unchanged prices. The feeling here continues bullish, but the New York crowd realized on purchases today and the market declined about 3 points from yesterday's prices. Port receipts 50,000, against 66,000 last year. The general opinion is that the crop will not exceed last year. We still advise purchasing on any declines next week. Amount in sight for week 428,586 bales, against 368,547 last year and 324,779 in 1894.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, December 30.—Apples $5.00@5.50, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $3.50@4.00; fancy $4.00@4.50. Oranges $3.50@3.75; California $2.75@3.25. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 90c. Figs, 14@15c, owing to quality. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; pecans, 7@8c; Brazil 8@9c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 8@10c; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, December 30.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red western winter stock exhausted. Corn, spot quiet: American mixed 3s 11¾d. Corn futures steady; December 3s 11¾d; January (new crop) 3s 10 7-8d; March 3s 10 3-8d.

Wheat futures closed firm; December 6s 2 3-8d; March 5s 11¼d; May 5s 9½d.

WHEAT IN DEMAND

Strong Cables and Light Northwest Receipts Caused an Advance.

BUYING DEMAND GENERAL

Corn and Oats Dragged Somewhat, but Closed Fraction Higher—Provisions Advanced 2 1-2 to 5c.

Chicago, December 30.—Wheat today was in demand and aided by strong cables and light northwestern receipts the May option closed at an advance of 1⅝c. Corn and oats dragged somewhat, but closed about ¼c higher each. Provisions advanced 2½@5c.

The opening in wheat was rather quiet, though a strong undertone was shown, and this, notwithstanding yesterday's weak closing. A tendency was shown by many of the local bulls to dispose of their lines pending the holidays recess, and offerings from this source were sufficient at first to satisfy buyers. Northwest receipts continued to show a falling off, Minneapolis and Duluth today reporting 428 cars compared with 786 last week and 507 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 162 cars, 6 of contract grade. Diminishing country offerings had evidently affected outsiders, for commission houses were all well supplied with buying orders, and within half an hour after the opening the market had become very active with the buying demand general. May opened ¼@½c higher at 70½@70¾c. It advanced quickly to 71⅛c, where it met increased realizing, but soon overcame this obstacle and before 11 o'clock May was selling at 71⅝c. Around 71½c several long lines of wheat showing handsome profits were dumped on the market, which yielded slightly to the pressure, May selling down to 71¼c by noon, but added confidence was given buyers by the Liverpool cables, which showed 1d advance, and by the sudden narrowing up of the December-May spread, caused by the strength of the cash article. The discount narrowed from 3½ to 2c. Cash markets in the northwest were higher, and New York reported a good export demand with 72 boat loads sold. Taking of profits, especially by local longs, was very liberal during the latter part of the session, but the demand was more than sufficient to absorb the wheat offered, and in the last hour's trading May reached 71⅞c, the highest point of the day. Primary receipts were 754,000 bushels. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour amounted to 848,000 bushels. A quick drop to 71¼c took place shortly before the close, partly in sympathy with the late weakness in corn, but most of this was immediately recovered, the market closing firm at 71⅝c asked.

Corn was fairly active. The market was firm at times with wheat, but in general it showed a tendency to lag. An excellent shipping demand also served to sustain prices. The country was a liberal seller, liquidation from this source being heavy in the afternoon. Receipts were 504 cars. Local longs were also liberal sellers on the bulge. The seaboard reported 81 loads sold for export. May ranged from 38⅛c to 38⅜c, and closed ¼c higher at 38⅜c.

Oats were comparatively slow. There was some buying on the strength of wheat, but offerings were as a rule ample, and price changes were narrow. It was mostly a scalpers market. Receipts were 238 cars. About 100,000 bushels were sold here for export. May ranged from 28⅛@28¼c to 28⅜c, and closed ⅛@¼c higher at 28¼c.

There was a large trade in provisions. The outside demand was heavy, the inquiry for lard being especially prominent, and although packers sold liberally, the market at all times was firm and higher. It looked at times as if there was selling of pork and ribs to buy lard. The best prices were not maintained, longs taking profits in the afternoon. At the close May pork was 5c higher at $10.57½; May lard 2½c higher at $5.82½, and May ribs a shade higher at $5.20@5.22½.

Estimated receipts Saturday: Wheat 148 cars; corn 530; oats 200; hogs 25,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	67¾	69	67¾	68⅝
May	70⅝	71⅞	70½	71⅝
July	68⅞	69⅞	68⅝	69⅝
Corn—				
December	37¼	37¼	38¾	37¼
May	38½	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜
July	38⅞	39⅛	38½	38¾
Oats—				
May	28¼	28⅜	28ﬂ	28¼
July	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26¾
Mess pork—				
January	10.10	10.22½	10.10	10.22½
May	10.50	10.62½	10.45	10.57½
Lard—				
January	5.52½	5.62½	5.52	5.60
May	5.75	5.85	5.75	5.82½
Short ribs—				
January	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.90
May	5.20	5.25	5.12½	5.22½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	61,000	61,000
Wheat, bushels	167,000	36,000
Corn, bushels	363,000	130,000
Oats, bushels	357,000	170,000
Rye, bushels	49,000	13,000
Barley, bushels	36,000	17,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, December 30.—First cables came ⅛d lower, but were entirely ignored by the Chicago crowd, who did not care to be short in the face of an assured decrease in visible upon the week. Later cables were higher, March option closing 1d higher. The buying was of an usual good character, and export engagements were extremely liberal. The course of the market was upward with a net advance of ¾c until the noon hour, when some selling against calls caused a reaction, but later trading favored higher prices, and the final prices showed a net advance of over 1c a bushel.

Corn was sympathetically strong, but later the offerings were very liberal and a reaction followed. The closing was fractionally better than yesterday. Indications point to higher prices.

Puts—May wheat 70¾. Calls 72 3-8, 72½.
Puts—May corn 38⅛, 38 1-8. Calls 38 5-8, 38½.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, December 30.—Coffee, option opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, ruled more than usually active for a holiday week, buying for September and October a leading feature, said to be for a local speculative account; general operations checked by unsatisfactory European cables and well sustained receipts at Rio and Santos; closed steady and unchanged to 5 points higher; sales 20,750 bags, including January 5.45; March 5.70. Spot Rio quiet but steady; No. 7 invoice 6¾; No. 7 jobbing 7¼; mild steady; Cordova 7¾@15.

Sugar, raw easier; fair refining 3 13-16; centrifugal 96-test 4 5-16; molasses sugar 3 9-16; sales 3,772 bags centrifugal; 1,583 bags molasses sugar. Refined irregular.

New Orleans, December 30.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 2 7-8@3½; open kettle centrifugal 3 5-8@4 1-16; centrifugal granulated 4 9-16@4 5-8; whites 4¼@4 9-16; yellows 4@4 5-16; seconds 2 5-8@3 5-8. Molasses steady; open kettle 20@32; centrifugal 6@19. Sirup 23@25; frosted 3@5c off.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, December 30—Turpentine firm at 43½; sales 591 casks; receipts 491. Rosin firm; sales none bbls; receipts 2,226; A, B, C, D E, $1.00; F $1.00; G $1.15; H $1.30; I $1.40; K $1.55; M $1.65; N $1.75; windowglass $2.05; waterwhite $2.30.

Wilmington, December 30—Turpentine firm at 40c. Rosin nothing doing. Crude turpentine firm at $1.50@2.30. Tar firm at $1.10.

Charleston, December 30—Turpentine firm at 37c; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, December 30—Eggs 21@23c. Butter, western creamery 20@22c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c; choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 15@16c; small, 12½@15c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; Peking 25@27½c. Irish potatoes 70@75c per bushel; sweet potatoes, new crop, 35@45c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, 60@80c per bushel; $2.75@3.00 per bbl. Cabbage 1¾@2c per lb. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, apples 4@5c; peaches 8@9c.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, December 30.—Cattle stronger and 10c higher for good to prime lots. Good to prime $5.70@5.90; commoner $3.90@4.95; feeders $3@4.40; bulls, cows and heifers $2@4.75, the latter for choice heifers; western fed steers sold at $3.85@4.50 and Texans at $3.70@4.85.

Hogs strong; good demand; light hogs $3.30@3.60; mediums $3.35@3.70; heavies $3.30@3.70; pigs $2.90@3.35.

Sheep and lambs stronger with a fairly active demand. Sheep 4.10; lambs $5.30; export sheep $3.80@3.85 with fancy exports as high as $4.

Receipts—Cattle 31,000; hogs 35,000; sheep 7,000.

Poultry and Game.

Live turkeys, 9@10c pound; dressed, 12½ to 13c. Dressed chickens, hens, 11@12½c; fries 12½@14c; ducks, 12 to 13c; quail, 9 to 10c each; rabbit, 8 to 9c; squirrel, 6 to 7c; 'possum, dressed, 12½; live, 25 to 40c each.

A CONTINUOUS RISE

None of the Customary Reactions with the Closing Tone Strong.

LONDON OPENED AWAY UP

Standard Railways Gained Fraction While Specialities Made Material Gains.

New York, December 30.—Stocks rose continuously today with none of the customary reactions and left off strong at fractional gains in the standard railway shares and at very material gains in various specialties that were prominent in the day's transactions. The London market, where the fortnightly settlement passed off favorably, opened away up on purchases partly for American account. There was also genuine buying for foreign account owing to the disinclination of London operators to await a possible January boom, and American rails closed at about the best. The initial rise locally was not quite up to the London figures, but trading was active and very broad. Commission house buying overcame realizing sales. Industrials were particularly strong and Rock Island led the grangers upward. Public interest increased as the day wore on and prices were gradually lifted. There were sensational advances successively in American Air Brake, Long Island Railway, Delaware and Lackawana, Great Northern preferred and Pullman, Des Moines and Fort Dodge and American Steel and Wire. All maintained the greater part if not all of their advance except New York Air Brake, which, after a rise of 7 points, reacted 1¼ and ended unchanged for the day. Sugar, Federal Steel, Reading and Jersey Central surged upward, although Sugar and Jersey Central subsequently eased off. Gas showed heaviness and lost about a point, the rumored deal of yesterday being denied. The belief that next year will witness a more harmonious arrangement in the Anthracite trade was largely responsible for the rise in Reading and other hard coal-carrying roads. Continued favorable railroad and trade reports and prospective easy money stimulated the trading.

The bond market shook off its late hesitancy and coursed upward with particularly large purchases of Reading 4s, which touched 89. The total sales were $5,455,000.

United States 4s registered advanced ¼ and old 4s coupon, the new 4s and the 3s ⅛ in the bid price.

Total sales stocks today 866,700 shares, including 5,588 Atchison; 23,900 Atchison preferred; 9,290 Burlington; 6,440 Louisville and Nashville; 8,800 Missouri Pacific; 15,220 Northern Pacific; 23,520 Reading; 19,700 Rock Island; 16,320 Union Pacific preferred; 2-,320 Steel preferred; 20,020 People's Gas; 62,550 Sugar.

Money on call steady at 2@3; last loan at 2; prime mercantile paper 3@3¾ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¾@4.84½ for demand and at $4.81¾@4.82 for 60 days; posted rates $4.82½ and $4.85½; commercial bills $4.80½@4.81.

Silver certificates 59½@60½c.

Bar silver 59c.

Mexican dollars 46⅝c.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds firm.

Railroad bonds strong.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.			
Atchison	18⅜	New Jersey Central	97
do. preferred	52	New York Central	123
Baltimore and Ohio	69¼	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	14⅛
Canada Pacific	85¼	do. 1st preferred	72
Canada Southern	55⅛	do. 2d preferred	35
Central Pacific	43⅝	Norfolk & Western	18
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	North American Co.	7
Chicago & Alton	170	Northern Pacific	44¼
C., B. & Q	125	do. preferred	77⅝
Chic. & E. Illinois	61½	Ontario & Western	18⅛
do. preferred	111	Oregon R. & Nav.	50
Chic. Great Western	16½	Oregon Short Line	42¾
Chic., Ind. & L.	8½	Pac. Coast, 1st pref.	84
do. preferred	32	do. 2d preferred	62
Chic. & N. W.	142½	Pittsburg	172
do. preferred	185½	Reading	22⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	43⅝	do. 1st preferred	53⅞
do. preferred	94	Rio Grande & W.	25
Del. & Hudson	104½	do. preferred	65⅝
Del., Lac. & W'n	157	Rock Island	114
Del. & Rio Grande	20⅜	St. Louis & Santa Fe	8¾
do. preferred	70⅞	do. 1st preferred	67⅝
Erie (new)	14⅝	do. 2d preferred	33⅞
do. preferred	39⅜	St. L. & S. W.	7⅜
Ft. Wayne	175	do. preferred	17¼
Great North'n pref.	144¼	St. Paul	120⅝
Hocking Valley	3⅞	do. preferred	166
Illinois Central	114⅞	St. P. & Omaha	93
Lake Erie & W'n	21	do. preferred	168
do. preferred	74¼	St. P., M. & M.	180
Lake Shore	196¾	Southern Pacific	33⅝
Louisville & Nash	64¾	Southern Railway	10⅛
Manhattan L.	97⅝	do. preferred	41¾
Metro. Street Ry	191¾	Texas & Pacific	19⅛
Michigan Central	111	Union Pacific	43¾
Minn. & St. Louis	36¾	do. preferred	74
do. preferred	95	U. P., D. & G., pfd.	12
Missouri Pacific	45½	Wabash	7¾
Mobile & Ohio	31¾	do. preferred	22¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	Wheeling & L. E.	5⅞
do. preferred	37⅞	do. preferred	27¼
EXPRESS COMPANIES.			
Adams	108	United States	52
American	143	Wells Fargo	127
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Am. Cotton Oil	35⅝	do. preferred	113½
do. preferred	89	National Lin. Oil	8¾
American Spirits	13⅝	Pacific Mail	45⅝
do. preferred	37½	People's Gas	110¼
American Tobacco	143	Pullman Palace	158
do. preferred	130	Silver Certificates	59¼
Consolidated Gas	195½	Stand. Rope & Twine	8¾
Com. Cable Co.	175	Sugar	126
Col. F. & Iron	31⅝	do. preferred	112
do. preferred	85	T. C. & Iron	36¾
General Electric	95¾	U. S. Leather	7½
Haw. Com. Co.	57	do. preferred	72⅝
Illinois Steel	104	U. S. Rubber	44¼
International Paper	64¾	do. preferred	111⅛
do. preferred	93⅝	Western Union	93
La Clede Gas	52½	Federal Steel	51⅞
Lead	38½	do. preferred	83¾
BONDS.			
U. S. 3s	107⅝	N. Y. Central 1sts	117½
U. S. new 4s reg	129	N. J. Cent. 5s	116
do. coupon	129	N. Carolina 6s	125
U. S. 4s	111⅛	do 4s	104
do. coupon	113⅝	Northern Pac. 1sts	117½
do 2ds	99½	do 3s	69¾
U. S. 5s reg	112⅝	do 4s	102⅜
do. 5s coupon	112¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	106
District 3 65s	118¼	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	128⅛
Ala., Class A	108	Northwest consols	145
Ala., Class B	108	do deb. 5s	119
Ala., Class C	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	113
Ala., Currency	100	do 4s	100⅝
Atchison 4s	99⅞	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	130
do. adj. 4s	79	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	111⅛
Canada So. 2nds	110⅛	Pacific 6s of '95	103
Chicago Terminals	95¼	Reading 4s	88⅝
C. & O. 5s	117¾	Rio G. W. 1sts	93
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅝	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	105
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	125
D. & R. G. 4s	102¾	St. Paul consols 7s	162
East Tenn. 1sts	107	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	122½
Erie Gen. 4s	75⅛	do 5s	121
F., W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	85½	Southern Ry. 5s	106
Gen. Electric 5s	108	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	84⅛
G. H. & S. A. 6s	107	Tenn. new set 3s	98
do. 2ds	103	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	109⅛
H. & T. Cent. 5s	112	do reg. 2nds	48⅛
do. con. 6s	112	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	87⅜
Iowa Cent. 1sts	107	Wabash 1st 5s	113
La. new consol 4s	109⅜	do 2ds	94⅛
L. & N. unified 4s	98	West Shore 4s	112¼
Missouri 6s	100	Virginia centuries	83
M. K. T. 2ds	67⅞	do deferred	7⅜
do. 4s	91¾	Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	62

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, December 30.—As predicted in these columns, the last day's trading of 1898 show about the best records of the day. A great many securities paid dividends and showed sales at ex-dividend prices, but in most instances total recoveries of the dividend were chronicled. The grangers continued to lead the market, with Steel securities and Sugar next in prominence. In the former case the final agreements have been made, and all iron and steel and wire trusts have been amalgamated. Sugar was strong on covering of the shorts. The Flower stocks, under the lead of Brooklyn, were prominent. The closing month shows the largest volume of business on record and the greatest credit balance since the country has existed. All this is a prelude to a happy New Year, and undoubtedly a prosperous one. Saturday and Monday will be holidays.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, December 30.—The stock market opened active and excited with commission house buying orders overcoming the realizing sales. The most radical changes in prices occurred in the industrials. Sugar, which again was scarce for borrowing, rose over a point on covering shorts. Leading operators continue bullish and say the market will wind up the year at the highest point and advance further next week. The Flower party was particularly bullish, and Mr. Keene has returned to business. The sentiment rules bullish generally at the close. Formal transfer of the Alton road to Harriman syndicate completes the deal which is understood to be in interest of the various railroads serving that section. Rockefeller is largely interested in the purchase. Buying of coal stocks, prompted by improving trade conditions and by buying from Morgan interests. Considerable investment for Reading 4s. Sharp advance of Airbrake on rumor of important developments in connection with new business for the company. It is believed that Baltimore and Ohio will reorganize Pittsburg and Western. Chicago advices are that Rock Island, Burlington and Northwest earnings have been in December about the same last year. St. Paul has largely increased because of large shipments of wheat. The farmers have plenty of corn and wheat on hand, which they are abundantly able to hold, but which will doubtless come to market at what are considered satisfactory prices. Rubber common acts in the bull market as though the directors would decide next Thursday not to begin payment of dividends on the stock until the close of the fiscal year, March 31st. We understand that the indifference in Western Union is partly owing to the desire of leading interests in the property to study a little further the possible effects of continued expansion and combination of the telephone property. We understand that the people who have invested in Airbrake are among the shrewdest railroad men in the United States, and calculate on a much further rise in Airbrake stocks. The year 1898 has not been a particularly good year for Leather, in fact, was a poor year, nevertheless the company earned considerably more than the 5 per cent paid on the preferred stock. It is the only industrial stock which has an absolute underlying cash value, because the assets which it represents could be sold at forced sale and yield more than par for the stock. It controls fully 85 per cent of the sole leather business.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Closing bid.
Am'n Tobacco	142⅝	143¼	142⅛	143¼	143
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	125	128⅛	125	126⅛	126
Atchison	19	19⅛	18⅞	19	18¾
do. preferred	51⅞	52⅛	51⅞	52⅛	52
Balto. & Ohio	69¾	70	69¾	69½	66⅞
Brook. Rap. Tran.	77⅞	78⅝	77⅞	77⅝	77⅛
Bay State Gas	9	9⅛	7⅞	8	8
Bur. & Quincy	125	125¼	124⅞	125	125
C., C., C. & St. L.	43¼	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	43⅝
Ches. & Ohio	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	25
Canada Southern	*55½	55⅝	55	55	55⅛
Del. & Hudson	107⅛	107⅛	107½	107⅛	104⅛
Del. & Lack	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Con. Gas	194⅞	197	194⅞	195	196⅛
Gen. Electric	96	96⅛	95¾	95¾	95¾
Chic. Great West.	*16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16¼
Jersey Central	98¾	99	97½	97½	97
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
do. preferred	37⅞	38¾	37⅞	38⅛	38
Louisv. & Nash	65	65	64⅝	64¾	64⅝
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	.....	196¾
Manhattan L.	97¾	98¾	97⅛	97¾	97⅝
Mo. Pacific	45½	46	45⅛	45¾	45½
Met. Street Ry	191⅛	192¼	191⅛	192	191¾
National Lead	38¼	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Northern Pacific	44	44¼	43⅞	44⅛	44⅛
do. preferred	77⅞	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞	77⅞
N. Y. Central	*122⅛	123½	122⅛	123¼	123
Northwestern	141⅛	142⅛	142⅛	142⅛	142⅛
Omaha	93½	93¾	93½	93½	93
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞
People's Gas	109⅝	110¾	109⅛	110¾	110¼
Reading	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22¾	22⅞
Rock Island	†113⅛	114⅝	113¾	114⅛	114
Southern Rwy	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10½	10½
do. preferred	*41½	42	41⅛	42	41⅝
St. Paul	119⅞	120¾	119⅞	120¾	120⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	37⅛	38	37	37⅞	36¾
U. S. Leather pfd.	72¾	73⅛	72⅝	72¾	72⅝
Union Pacific	43⅝	44	43	43⅞	43¾
do. preferred	73⅞	74⅛	73½	74⅛	74
Western Union	92½	93¾	92½	93¾	93
Wabash. pfd	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	22¾
Am'n Cotton Oil	35¼	35⅛	36¾	35⅛	35⅝
Am'n Spirits	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13⅝
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	37½
U. S. Rubber	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	44¼
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	111⅛
Federal Steel	49⅞	52	49⅛	52	51⅞
do. preferred	83⅝	84¼	83⅝	83⅞	83¾
Illinois Central	114⅛	114¾	114⅛	114⅞	114⅞

*Ex-dividend 1 per cent. †Ex-div. 1¼ per cent.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, December 30.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $290,563,117; gold reserve $245,995,715.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, December 30.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: Business is broadening on the market here and the tone is excellent. Consols were the leading feature today.

Americans were active. There is a distinct growth of public dealing in them. The continent bought Central Pacifics and New York sent early orders for them. New York also bought the coalers up heavily, particularly Reading. The close was very cheerful.

The bank bought £109,000 in gold bars. The price relapsed to 77s 10¾d on the stoppage of the German demand and the impending cape arrival of half a million.

Foreign Finances.

London, December 30.—Closing: Consols for money 110; consols for account 111; Illinois Central 118; Atchison 79⅝; Louisville and Nashville 67⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 27¼.

Money 3¾@4 per cent.

Discount in open market for short and 3 months' bills 3¼.

Gold at Buenos Ayres 108.20.

Paris, December 30.—Three per cent rentes 101 francs 87½ centimes for the account; exchange on London 25 francs 23½ centimes for checks.

Total Bank Clearings.

New York, December 30.—The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were $1,409,502,659; per cent increase 18.7. Exclusive of New York $522,600,195; per cent increase 17.5.

Stock Exchange Transactions for Year

New York, December 30.—Transactions on the New York stock exchange for the year show a decided increase in all branches over those for several preceding years. The total number of listed stocks dealt in during the year amount to 85,820,811 shares; unlisted stocks 27,649,472 shares. Sales of state and railroad bonds amounted to $847,654,000 par value; unlisted bonds $46,263,500 and government bonds $24,129,210.

In 1897 only 77,248,347 listed and unlisted shares were sold; in 1896 54,490,043 shares; in 1895, 66,440,576 shares and in 1894, the poorest year in many, 49,275,733 shares.

BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.			
Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	107	Atl'nta 4s	105
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	108	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	111
Ga. 4½s, 1915	120	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	111	Columbus 5s	106
Atl'n'a 8s, 1902	113	Waterw'ks 6s	100
Atl'n'a 7s, 1904	113	Rome 5s	106
Atl'n'a 7s, 1899	100	So. Car. 4½s	112½
Atl'n'a 6s, L. D.	119	Newn'n 6s, L. D.	107
Atl'n'a 5s, L. D.	112	Chatta. 5s, 1911	103
Atl'n'a 4½s	109	Col. S. C., gr'd 2s & 4s, 1910	88
		Ala. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.			
Ga. 6s, 1910	115	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119
Ga. 6s, 1922	117	do income 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pa. 1st	123		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.			
Georgia	200	Aug. & Sav	104
Southwestern	104 107	A. & W. P.	112
		do deben	100

INVESTMENT STOCKS.	
Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., December 30, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, December 30—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $4.75; second patent, $4.15; straight, $3.70; extra fancy, $3.60; fancy, $3.40; extra family, $3.00. Corn, white, 50c; mixed, 49c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed, 39c; Texas rust proof, 49c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, 80c; small bales, 75c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 70c. Meal, plain, 50c; bolted, 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 82c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, 90c per 100 lbs.; hulls, $4.00 per ton. Peas, stock, 75c@80c per bu.; common white, $1.15@1.25; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.60 per bbl; $1.35 per bag.

New York, December 30—Flour quiet; held higher. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red 80⅜; options closed 1@1½c higher; December 77½; May 75⅝. Corn, spot easy; No. 2 44¾; options closed ⅛c higher; December 43¾; May 43⅜. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 33½; options quiet.

St. Louis, December 30—Flour steady. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash in elevator 72½ bid; track 73; December 73⅛; May 75⅛@75¼ asked. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 36¼ bid; December 36¼ asked; May 36⅞ bid. Oats higher; No. 2 cash 28; track 28½; December 29; May 28¾.

Chicago, December 30—Flour steady. Wheat, No. 2 spring —; No. 3 spring 64@69; No. 2 red 71⅛@72. Corn, No. 2 37¾; No. 2 yellow 37¾. Oats, No. 2 27¼@27¾; No. 2 white —; No. 3 white 29@29½. Rye, No. 2 54⅛@54¾.

Cincinnati, December 30.—Flour firmer. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 71. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 38. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 29¾.

Groceries.

Atlanta, December 30—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle and Levering $11.80; Lion $11.30, less 50c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7¼@8¼c. Sugar, standard granulated 5.31. New Orleans white 5¼c; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 35@65c; green, 30@60c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6½@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.65, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 10½@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.70@1.60; L. W. $1.00.

THE YEAR COMPARED

Export Trade of Country Heaviest Ever Known.

NEARLY DOUBLE IMPORTS

Cotton Touched Lowest Price on Record—Output of Pig Iron Greatest Yet Reached.

New York, December 30.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Holiday quiet in general demand, sustained activity in industrial lines, particularly iron and steel, exceptionally large shipments of goods on orders, liberal cereal exports and specially heavy dealings in speculative markets, are features calling for notable mention in the closing week of the year. Firmness in price is likewise an encouraging feature in most staples.

"Wheat, though showing a reaction, is higher on the week on large export clearances, and other cereals are in sympathy.

"Pig iron demand grows, and prices for this product and for steel rails, steel billets plates and wire rods are all higher on the week, while the volume of foreign demand for our finished metal products apparently increase as the year draws to its conclusion.

"Concisely stated, the reports received as to the year's business in all sections of the country points to an unprecedented volume of domestic and export trade, which is reflected in bank clearances that break the high record of 1892. The general level of prices of staples and securities at the close of the year is at the highest point reached for five years past. Railroad earnings exceed all previous years and finally there was a smaller number of failures and lower liabilities than reported in any year for at least five years past. These general results in the country at large have been achieved, too, notwithstanding the outbreak and conclusion of a foreign war, and in spite also of unfavorable conditions in some industries—notably textile manufacturing, which, combined with unfavorable weather early and the lowest price for cotton on record, exercised an unfavorable influence. But the close of the year finds an improvement even in those directions and returns as to retail trade, and particularly holiday business are strikingly good in all sections. Best reports as to distributive trade naturally come from the grain growing sections of the country, which were the first to feel an improvement resulting from a free foreign demand for our cereals, but indications are not wanting that this improvement is gradually percolating throughout the entire business community, and coupled with unprecedented export trade in manufactured goods and the fact that we are selling two dollars' worth abroad for every dollar's worth we buy, renders possible the gains reported in distributive trade over 1897, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent with likewise good reports from the manufacturing centers except the great textile industries already mentioned.

"The export trade of the country for the year, as above indicated, is the heaviest ever known, and will probably exceed $1,250,000,000 in value, thus being nearly double the imports. Our export trade in manufactured goods, it might be observed, is the heaviest ever known, and for the first time in our country's history exceed the value of imports of similar goods.

"There were 11,638 failures in the United States in 1898, involving liabilities of $141,137,117, a decrease from 1897 in number of 11.2 per cent and in liabilities of 9.5 per cent. Compared with 1896 and 1895 the proportion of decrease shown is even larger and compared with 1893 failures were fewer by 25 per cent and liabilities smaller by 64 per cent. Decreases are also shown when compared with 1891, a year of large trade, but of numerous and costly failures, but compared with 1892, there is an increase shown of 13 per cent in number and 30 per cent in liabilities. The tendency of failures toward the normal is illustrated by the fact that the percentage of assets to liabilities is the smallest reported since 1892 and the annual death rate—that is, the traders failing in business—is likewise the smallest reported since the latter year, being only 1.6 per cent, against 1.20 in 1897; 1.50 in 1893, and 1 in 1892.

"Unsatisfactory conditions in textile lines and some large failures of banks and other financial concerns account for the expansion in liabilities shown in those sections, while a larger number of small failures in Pennsylvania and in some of the eastern states reflect poor trade early in the year and dullness growing out of the war.

"Cereal exports fittingly close the year with an exceptionally large weekly total. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 6,292,625 bushels, against 5,515,231 bushels last week and 5,395,061 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,659,745 bushels, against 4,103,673 bushels last week, 4,086,866 bushels in this week a year ago."

Dun's Review.

New York, December 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review will say tomorrow:

"The year has not only been one of victory, of important increase in territory and of incalculable expansion of the influence of the United States among other nations, but has surpassed all other years in financial and industrial results. The center of financial power has crossed the ocean. After paying debts of several hundred millions and conducting a war to an honorable end, the country is lending so many millions in Europe that for the first time banks abroad look to New York to dictate the rate of exchange. Exports have been about $1,250,000,000 and the excess over imports about $617,000,000, against $357,000,000 in 1897, and in only two previous years has the balance risen to six hundred million. In no past calendar year have net imports of gold reached $65,00,000, but this year they have been $140,000,000.

"Power in the world's markets comes with a demand for breadstuffs and other necessaries never before equaled. Exports of cotton have been over 7,000,000 bales, about 3,936,000,000 pounds, and in no previous year have they been as much as 7,000,000 bales or 3,500,000,000 pounds. Exports of breadstuffs have been in value $283,418,294 in eleven months, and have never been as large in any other year. Exports of wheat for the year have been 218,594,686 bushels, flour included, slightly exceeded only by 225,665,812 in 1892, and of corn 200,979,017 bushels, only approached by 189,127,570 in 1897.

"The triumph in finance has been largely due to industrial progress. The output of pig iron has been about 11,645,000 tons, the greatest yet reached in any year by 2,000,000 tons and greater than Great Britain ever reached by 2,800,000 tons. Yet the consumption in manufacture has been still larger in spite of net exports of pig in ten months amounting to 163,089 tons. Exports of iron manufactures in ten months were about $87,644,538 in value, against imports of $13,497,817. Prices shown for the year in the table of comparisons have been unusually steady, varying not 5 per cent for pig from the lowest to the highest and for finished products not 6 per cent.

"Textile industries have been retarded by high prices of wool and abnormally low prices of cotton, both deterring purchases. In the last three months the cotton trade reached the lowest price reached for fifty years. Exports have increased, but not as greatly as expected. Toward the close of the year recovery came with accounts of some destruction by storm, and the price reached 5.87 cents, receiving a strong impulse to the manufacture. The takings by northern and southern spinners in the calendar year have been 3,425,200 bales, a little larger than in any previous crop year. Goods were reduced in price 5 per cent to the middle of November, but have risen 7 per cent and closed at the highest point for the year.

"In spite of enormous stocks held, wool was so lifted that buying both of wool and of goods was checked early in the year, but a slow decline began. Sales have been only 232,351,131 pounds at the three chief markets, so that the mills have probably used less than a full year's supply and the stock of goods was also excessive a year ago.

"Failures in the United States and Canada for the week were 252, against 289 last week.

Provisions.

Atlanta, December 30—Clear ribs boxed sides 5⅜c; clear sides 5⅝c; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7¼c; second quality 6⅝c; compound 4¾c.

St. Louis, December 30—Pork quiet; standard mess jobbing $9.12½. Lard nominal; prime steam 5.30; choice 5.45. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.50; extra shorts 5.00; ribs 5.25; shorts 5.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.00; extra shorts 5.50; ribs 5.75, shorts 6.00.

Chicago, December 30—Mess pork $8.50@9.00. Lard 5.50@5.62½. Short rib sides, loose, 4.80@5.10; shoulders, boxed, 4.25@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed, 5.10@5.15.

New York, December 30—Lard steady; western steam 5.85; December 5.85; refined firm. Pork firm; family $10.25@11.00.

Cincinnati, December 30—Lard higher at $5.20. Bulk meats stronger at 4.70. Bacon firmer at $5.87½.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect December 18th.

Southern Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡13 Jacksonville	5 00 am	‡18 Chattanooga	5 15 am
‡8 Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡8 Macon	5 30 am
‡35 Washington	5 10 am	‡8 Columbus, Ga.	5 33 am
‡6 Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35 Birmingham	5 30 am
17 Cornelia	8 30 am	‡12 Richmond	7 50 am
‡1 Fort Valley	10 ?0 am	17 Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡9 Macon	11 10 am	‡33 Washington	12 00 n'n
‡9 Columbus	11 10 am	‡16 Jacksonville	12 05 n'n
‡36 Birmingham	11 30 am	‡15 Chattanooga	4 00 pm
‡16 Chattanooga	11 50 am	‡37 Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡15 Jacksonville	3 30 pm	‡10 Macon	4 20 pm
‡37 Washington	3 55 pm	‡10 Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11 Richmond	9 30 pm	‡22 Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡7 Macon	9 55 pm	18 Cornelia	4 35 pm
‡7 Columbus, Ga.	9 75 pm	25 Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
‡14 Chattanooga	10 30 pm	‡14 Jacksonville	10 50 pm
‡36 Birmingham	10 40 pm	‡36 Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡101 Jonesboro	6 45 am	‡102 Hapeville	7 00 am
*3 Savannah	7 35 am	*2 Savannah	7 50 am
‡103 Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104 Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105 Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108 Jonesboro	12 08 am
*11 Macon	11 20 am	‡110 Hapeville	2 20 pm
‡109 Jonesboro	2 05 pm	‡112 Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111 Hapeville	3 30 pm	*12 Macon	4 05 pm
‡113 Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114 Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1 Savannah	7 35 pm	*4 Savannah	7 50 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS.		SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115 Jonesboro	8 55 am	116 Hapeville	9 00 am
117 Hapeville	10 45 am	118 Jonesboro	12 50 pm
Trains marked * Daily.		‡ Daily except Sunday	

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡3 Nashville	7 30 am	‡2 Nashville	8 15 am
73 Marietta	8 00 am	‡70 Chattanooga	4 50 pm
71 Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72 Marietta	5 30 pm
‡1 Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4 Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡38 Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35 Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34 Selma	7 00 pm	‡33 Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36 Selma	11 50 pm	‡37 Selma	4 20 pm
12 College Park	7 05 am	11 College Park	5 40 am
14 LaGrange	8 20 am	13 College Park	8 00 am
16 College Park	10 00 am	15 Palmetto	11 59 am
18 College Park	2 15 pm	17 College Park	12 31 pm
20 Palmetto	2 45 pm	19 College Park	2 30 pm
22 College Park	3 50 pm	21 College Park	4 25 pm
24 College Park	5 50 pm	23 LaGrange	5 35 pm
26 College Park	7 45 pm	25 College Park	6 20 pm
28 College Park	12 25 am	27 College Park	11 15 pm
SUNDAY TRAIN.		SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42 LaGrange	10 20 am	41 West Point	8 30 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.
All trains will leave from Union passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡3 Augusta	5 00 am	‡2 Augusta	7 50 am
23 Conyers	6 45 am	26 Lithonia	10 05 am
9 Covington	7 45 am	‡28 Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1 Augusta	12 35 pm	24 Conyers	4 30 pm
25 Lithonia	3 35 pm	10 Covington	6 15 pm
‡27 Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4 Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡41 Norfolk	5 15 am	‡402 Washington	12 00 n'n
‡35 Elberton	9 40 am	‡34 Elberton	4 30 pm
‡403 Washington	2 50 pm	‡38 Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Lv Atlanta for Knoxville 8 15 am
Ar Atlanta from Knoxville 7 30 pm
‡Daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective December 18th, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 35 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 25 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm		11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy			11 30 am	
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 15 am	6 10 pm	
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm	12 06 pm		
Ar Danville	11 51 pm	1 22 pm	11 25 pm	
Ar Washington	6 42 am	9 05 pm		
Ar Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm		
Ar Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am		
Ar New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am		
Ar Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	
Ar Richmond	6 00 am	6 25 pm	6 00 am	
Lv Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar Norfolk	7 50 am			

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Dining Cars serving all meals en route between these two points. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte, may be occupied at 8:30 p. m.

SO. BOUND.	No. 16.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv Atlanta	12 05 pm	5 30 am	4 20 pm	10 50 pm
Ar Macon	2 25 pm	8 30 am	7 10 pm	1 00 am
Ar Everett	7 35 pm			6 25 am
Ar Brunswick	8 45 pm			7 45 am
Ar Jacksonville	9 55 pm			8 55 am
NORTH BOUND.	No. 13	No. 7.	No. 15	
Lv Atlanta	5 15 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm	
Ar Rome	7 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm	
Ar Dalton	8 35 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm	
Ar Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm	
Ar Memphis			7 40 am	
Ar Cincinnati	7 30 pm		7 45 am	
Ar Knoxville	1 05 pm		1 10 am	
Ar Louisville	7 35 pm		7 55 am	

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, and St. Louis and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick. Also Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville.

No. 16, Pullman Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Jacksonville.

No 15, Pullman Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Cincinnati.

No 7, Pullman Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Chattanooga.

	No. 30.	No. 28.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	4 20 pm
Lv. Griffin	7 09 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 50 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	1 25 pm	

No. 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily. Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 24 pm	7 42 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 20 am	
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm	11 30 am	
Ar Greenville	11 55 am	10 55 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 10 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 45 am	9 30 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 10 am	5 35 pm	
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 35, Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham and Kansas City. Dining Cars serving all meals en route between New York and Atlanta.

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

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Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

In Chicago on Christmas day, as has been published, occurred the marriage of Lieutenant Isaac Newell, of the Twenty-second infantry, United States army, and Miss Maxwell Jenks, of Chicago. The wedding was a very simple and quiet one, the ceremony being performed at noon by the Rev. Z. Gunnell, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. J. M. Jenks. Only the bride's family and Major and Mrs. W. L. Marshall, Miss Maitland Marshall, Miss Lizzie Colquitt Newell and Mr. Alfred Newell, sister and brother of the groom, were present.

Lieutenant Newell first met his bride last year at his post, Fort Crook, Omaha, Neb., where she was visiting, and before his departure for Santiago they became engaged. On his return from Santiago Lieutenant Newell received distinguished recognition for his bravery in that part of the notable campaign in which the Twenty-second infantry was engaged. Immediately when he reached this country he went to Chicago to make arrangements for his wedding, and the marriage was planned to take place in the spring. Last week, however, the Twenty-second being ordered to Manila, the wedding arrangements were hastened, and the marriage was solemnized last Sunday.

The bride is the only daughter of Mr. J. M. Jenks, who is a prominent and wealthy citizen of Chicago, and a member of the board of trade. She is a talented young woman and her charming character and pronounced beauty have made her an attractive figure in Chicago's most exclusive circles.

Lieutenant Newell graduated with honors at West Point and his army career has been such as to gain for him popularity and a splendid record for military service. His family is one of the oldest and most prominent in the state, the Newells and the Colquitts being well known throughout the south. He is a brother of Mr. Alfred Newell, formerly of Atlanta, now of The Brooklyn Eagle.

CHILD STUDY SECTION.

The child's study section of the Woman's Club meets Wednesday, January 4th, at 3 o'clock. The topic for discussion will be the mental and moral value of literature—the classics, biography, history, fiction, etc. Some of the syllabi which have been used by teachers elsewhere for finding out children's reading will be presented. Any teachers who would use these syllabi in their schools or who have made any study of the value of this topic, are invited to be present to give short talks. The meeting will be informal, open discussion being desired. Club members and teachers will be welcomed.

FORREST AVENUE DANCING CLUB

The dancing party given last night by the Forrest Avenue Dancing Club, which is composed of the younger dancing set on the north side, was a most enjoyable affair. The home of Mr. John Holliday, where the entertainment was given, was profusely decorated with holly, mistletoe and roses, and delightful dance music was played in the large reception hall. At midnight an enjoyable supper was served, and the evening was altogether a delightful one.

About sixty couples were present, and the young ladies, in their light-colored evening gowns, formed a beautiful picture. Miss Daisy Holliday was especially pretty and attractive in a dainty dress of gray crepe with trimming of pink liberty silk.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

The card party to be given tonight by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Anderson will be an elegant affair.

***

Miss Janie Speer leaves Tuesday for LaGrange.

***

The Mary E. Bryan Literary Club of Clarkston entertained its friends at the home of Mrs. A. E. Sibley Thursday evening. The guests were favored with recitations by Mrs. Bryan and little Miss Ada Bryan. Delightful refreshments were served and the occasion was an enjoyable one.

***

Miss Agnes Alexander, of Atlanta, was married to Mr. Clifford J. Van Zandt, of Chicago, yesterday at the residence of J. H. Morrison, in Nashville, Tenn. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Morrison, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Miss Alexander is a beautiful and accomplished young woman, having many friends in this city, she having resided here a number of years. Mr. Van Zandt holds a responsible position with the Pullman company in Chicago, and is prominent in business circles in that city.

The wedding was a very quiet one, only a few intimate friends of the couple being present. Mr. and Mrs. Van Zandt left Nashville last night for Chicago, which will be their future home.

***

Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Bookhart, of Asheville, N. C., are visiting their mother, Mrs. W. H. Burden, 455 Peachtree street.

***

The following communication was sent to The Constitution by a person interested in the Baptist Orphans' home in Atlanta:

"About 9 o'clock Saturday night, a carriage stopped in front of the Baptist Orphans' home, on Courtland street. A young lawyer went in and knocked for admittance. The matron appeared and he asked permission to enter and see the orphan children. She demurred, saying they were all in bed, and perhaps asleep, and when she asked his name, he told her he was 'Santa Claus,' and asked permission to carry in forty well-filled stockings.

"He and she entered, and he hung one at the foot of every little bed. The happy little ones desire to thank him for remembering them and trying to make for them 'a perfect Christmas day,' so happily once described in your paper by Mr. Grady, who loved this young man.

"As he returned home to his lovely wife and baby his soul must have been made happy by thinking of that Christmas long ago, when the 'morning stars sang together' above the 'Babe of Bethlehem.'"

YOUNG MIKE DAY IS BOUND OVER

He Will Be Tried on Charge of Involuntary Manslaughter.

MAKES PATHETIC STATEMENT

Tells Court Shooting Was an Accident and Not Intentional.

COULD NOT MAKE A $300 BOND

He Goes to the Tower To Await Trial. What the Witnesses Had To Say Yesterday.

"I would give my life to bring him back!"

These were the pathetic words of little Mike Day, concluding his short and simple statement in his preliminary trial before Justice Orr yesterday.

Young Day was given a preliminary trial yesterday morning before Justice Orr for the killing of little Frank Fleury on Monday last. The killing occurred Monday morning while the boys were celebrating Christmas in an old field, in West End. At the time a party of boys were gathered in the field shooting firecrackers and toy cannon. Young Day had a pistol and it was with this weapon that he shot the Fleury boy. At the time of the shooting it was believed to be accidental and it was not thought that warrants would be sworn out. A warrant was sworn out, however, by the father and the uncle of the Fleury boy, charging young Day with murder, and it was on that warrant that he was given the preliminary hearing yesterday morning.

The trial created great interest among the friends of the two boys, and Justice Orr's court room was crowded yesterday morning with witnesses and friends when the case was called. Attorneys Shepard Bryan and Harvey Hill appeared for the defendant, while Attorney S. E. Crane conducted the prosecution.

Mrs. Louise Riley was the first witness introduced, and she testified that she gave Mike the pistol. It seems that he came to her and begged to let him have the pistol, saying that he wanted to celebrate and that he could not buy any firecrackers. The pistol belonged to her husband and Mrs. Riley innocently loaned it to the boy, so that he might have some fun with the other boys.

The Victim's Brother Talks.

Harry Fleury, the brother of the dead boy, was the next witness and the one on whom the prosecution based their case. An effort was made to show by him that the shooting was not the result of an accident, and that Day shot his brother intentionally. His evidence indicated that Day did the killing through culpable neglect, which resulted in his being held for involuntary manslaughter. In the first part of his testimony, young Fleury testified that young Day deliberately shot his brother, but on the cross-examination he stated that he did not know whether the shooting was intentional or the result of an accident. The testimony of Harry Fleury, after describing how the boys were standing, was in substance as follows:

"After Mike had shot my brother, he said: 'I did not go to do it.' A few minutes after the shooting Mike got over the back fence and went home. He had been mistreating my brother for six months, kicking and slapping him. One night, when we were playing in the street under the electric light, he threw rocks at my brother. I do not know whether he intended to shoot him or not. He was swinging his arm about in the air and I thought he was going to fire the pistol in the air, but he stopped and said that he would save that cartridge, as it was the last one. About two minutes after that it went off and that was the shot that hit my brother."

After some further questioning, in which young Fleury stated that Day did not speak to his brother after the shooting, he was taken from the stand and the witnesses for the defense introduced.

The Other Witnesses.

Clarence Howell was the first witness, and he told of the shooting in the following words:

"Mike was whirling the pistol in the air and Dud," which was the dead boy's nickname, "was standing back of him. It went off when I was not looking, and I heard Mike ask Dud if he was shot. Mike then said that he ought to be taken to some house, and asked us to take him to his house. He staid until after Dud died and then went home and staid until the officer came and arrested him. I did not know of any bad feeling between the boys, and Mike did not mistreat him that morning. Mike did not act like the shooting was intentional, and it looked as if it was an accident to me."

Young Joe Ray, sixteen years of age, was one of the party of boys and he told of the killing in a clear way. All attempts to mix him up on the cross-examination failed. He said:

"When the shot hit Dud I thought Mike was going to shoot in the air. Dud was back of him and when the shot went off Mike asked if he was shot and then said: 'I did not go to do it.' At my suggestion Mike asked that Dud be taken to his house. The night that we were playing under the light I do not think that Mike was there, and we were all throwing rocks at the boys who would try to go home. The Fleury boys tried to go home and we tried to keep them from it by rocking them. It was all done in a spirit of fun."

Alfred Richardson, the boy who went for the doctor, testified that he was there when the killing was done, but that he did not see it. He had joined the boys a few moments before that, and Mike had allowed him to fire the pistol twice. He then told Mike that it was a dangerous thing and that he had better put it up. It was after that that Mike was whirling the pistol in the air and it went off.

Three or four small boys, who were there, testified, but all of their testimony was about the same. None of them varied as to the position of the boys, and they all stated that Mike was twirling the pistol in the air and while in that act it went off and the shot hit Dud Fleury. All of them testified strongly that they thought it an accident, and that they did not know of any hard feeling between the boys. They all stated that they were playmates and would have known of any ill-treatment on the part of Mike toward the dead boy.

Young Day's Statement.

Seldom has a more pathetic statement been heard on the stand than the one made by young Day, explaining in his simple way how the shooting occurred. Mike Day is only seventeen years old, and he does not appear that age. He is a cripple and walks with the aid of crutches. On his thin, pallid face the lines of hardship have already wrought their work and his large brown eyes that should be bright with the spirit of youth are dimmed with tears and bodily and mental suffering. That the boy has suffered greatly over the killing he plainly shows in his face. In a voice trembling with emotion, he made the following simple statement:

"I was swinging the pistol around, intending to shoot it in the air. He was back of me when it went off and I did not see him. It was all an accident, and I would give my life to bring him back."

With this he stopped and Attorney Bryan stated that he knew he was not allowed to ask him any questions, but that he would suggest to the judge that he ask the defendant to state more fully how the shooting occurred. In response to this inquiry he continued.

"When I shot I heard Dud cry out, and I asked him if he was shot. I told Alf Richardson to go for the doctor, and then staid there until Dud died. I wanted them to take him to my house, but no one did so, so I went home and stayed until the officer came and got me."

The Argument of the Case.

With this statement the evidence was closed. Harvey Hill made the first speech. He based his remarks on section 40, paragraph 4302, of the penal code, which says: "A person shall not be found guilty of any crime or misdemeanor committed by misfortune or accident, and when it satisfactorily appears there was no evil design, or intention, or culpable neglect."

Shepard Bryan next spoke, following up the argument of Mr. Hill. He held that the defendant was not committing an unlawful act, that there was no evil design and no neglect, and that he should not be held for the accident.

S. E. Crane spoke for the prosecution, making a forceful argument. He said that he and the father of the dead boy did not want the defendant bound over for murder, for they were sure that the offence did not come under that head, but that they would try to show that it was involuntary manslaughter, being the result of culpable neglect.

The question arose as to whether an act done in violation of a city ordnance constituted an unlawful act as referred to in the quoted section of the code. Attorney Bryan said that he did not think that it did, but the judge differed with him, but stated that even if it were not an unlawful act the boy displayed negligence after he had been warned to put the pistol up. The judge said:

"I take it that under the facts in this case that I ought to bind the defendant over. It is simply a question, in my mind, of the bond, and I think that it should be a good one. If I thought the crime murder I could not put him under bond, and while the warrant is for murder I will bind him over for involuntary manslaughter in the commission of an unlawful act."

The bond was fixed at $500, and as young Day could not make it he was sent back to the Tower to await trial before the higher court.



MIKE DAY,
Who Was Bound Over on Charge of Voluntary Manslaughter.

This Evening's Concert.

On account of other engagements, the concert at the Kimball by Wurm's orchestra will be from 8 to 10, this evening, at which time the following programme will be rendered:

1. Two Step, "Shandon Bells"—Kerry Mills.
2. Overture, "Orpheus in der Unterwelt"—Offenbach.
3. Selection from "Rigoletto"—Verdi.
4. Waltzes, "The Queen of Flowers"—De Stefano.
5. Two Step, "Happy Days in Dixie"—Kerry Mills.
6. Overture, "Semiramide"—Rossini.
7. Selection from "Jacinta"—Robyn.
8. Waltzes, "Espana"—Waldteufel.
9. Two Step, "At a Georgia Camp Meeting"—Kerry Mills.

Extradition with United States.

New York, December 30.—A dispatch to The World from Rio Janeiro states that the Brizilian congress has approved a treaty of extradition with the United States.

Rev. Sam Jones To Preach.

Rev Sam Jones will preach in Trinity M. E. church, south, January 1st (Sunday night) at 7:30 p. m. Adjutant Price, of Social work, will also be present. Rev. Sam Jones will speak on the "Salvation Army Work."

Ly on & Co.'s "Pick Leaf" Extra Smoking Tobacco gives the consumers the very best Tobacco they can get; two ounces for 10 cents. It is fast winning its way to public favor. Try it.

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JANUARY CENTURY.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON'S NARRATIVE.



THE WRECK OF THE "MERRIMAC."

THE sales of recent numbers of *The Century Magazine* have been very large, and the press notices have been most flattering. The January issue is a worthy successor of the brilliant Christmas number, the large extra edition of which was exhausted and the number at one time entirely out of print.

In January Lieutenant Hobson tells the story of "The Run In" of the "Merrimac" and the blowing-up of the torpedoes. The dramatic interest of the narrative may be gathered from the following sub-heads:

"Disappointment at the Recall.—The Plan of Going in at Sunset.—Good-by to the Flagship.—Rehearsing the Work.—Clausen not a Stowaway.—Precautions for Rescue.—The Last Meal on the 'Merrimac.'—Making for the Entrance.—The Firing Begins.—Loss of the Steering-Gear.—Trouble with the Torpedoes.—A Crisis off Estrella Point.—Beginning to Sink.—A Focus of Fire.—The Final Plunge.—In the Vortex.—Clinging to the Catamaran.—Admiral Cervera to the Rescue."

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Include Paul Leicester Ford's Story of the educational side of Benjamin Franklin's life,—his schooling and self-culture,—his great services to the cause of education, etc., with many entertaining anecdotes.

Chapters in the Life of Alexander the Great, telling how Alexander, posing as a second Achilles, invaded Asia and fought the battle of the Granicus.

Two Humorous Stories, "Uncle Still's Famous Weather Prediction," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, and "The Limerick Tigers," by Harry Stillwell Edwards.

Captain Crowninshield, U. S. N., tells of the "Advantages of the Nicaragua Canal."

An Interesting Article on Carlyle, full of personal reminiscences.

"An American in Madrid During the War," the narrative of Edmond Kelly, Esq., a New York lawyer.

Captain Sigsbee's Own Account of the wrecking of the "Maine," and the findings of the Board of Inquiry, with numerous illustrations indicating the nature of the explosion, etc., etc.

The Illustrations in the January *Century* are very striking. Cecilia Beaux's portrait of Admiral Sampson, printed in tint; George Varian's pictures accompanying Lieut. Hobson's article; and Castaigne's superb reconstructions in the Life of Alexander the Great, are especially noteworthy.

SPECIAL OFFER The January *Century* is for sale everywhere,—price 35 cents. A year's subscription costs $4.00, and *all new yearly subscribers beginning with January may obtain the November and December numbers free of charge, thus beginning the volume and getting first instalments of the Life of Alexander and the serials by Paul Leicester Ford and Marion Crawford.* All dealers fill subscriptions on these terms, or remittance may be made to

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3 RIO BROTHERS 3
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The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 47 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 59 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	9 50 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 46 p m	
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 30 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily.
Leave Houston	5 50 a m		6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 10 p m		7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	8 20 p m		12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m		12 30 p m
Leave Selma		8 40 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	6 10 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 10 a m	2 35 p m	3 05 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 3 p m	8 45 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 27 a m	5 26 p m	10 13 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

7 35 p m	Lv.	Atlanta	Ar. 8 20 a m
7 28 p m	Ar.	Newnan	Lv. 6 40 a m
7 54 p m	Ar.	Grantville	Lv. 6 05 a m
8 30 p m	Ar.	Hogansville	Lv. 5 12 a m
8 35 p m	Ar.	LaGrange	Lv. 5 25 a m

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G. W. ADAIR - - - AUCTIONEER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the December term, 1898, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of John H. Warren, deceased, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 81, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on the north side of Anna street three hundred and thirty-seven (337) feet, more or less, east of Curran street, being at the corner of the Knight lot, which is now under fence and extending easterly along the north side of Anna street one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence extending back north two hundred and thirteen (213) feet, more or less, to the McMillan property; thence westerly along the McMillan property one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to the corner of said Knight lot; thence along the line of said Knight lot two hundred and four (204) feet, more or less, to Anna street, the beginning point; said described tract making three (3) vacant lots fronting fifty (50) feet each on Anna street, and being forty-five (45) feet each in the rear.

Also, all that tract of land lying and being in land lot 81, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and more fully described as beginning at the junction of Marietta and Curran streets, thence running southerly along the east side of Marietta street one hundred (100) feet, thence easterly and parallel with Curran street two hundred (200) feet, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to Curran street, thence westerly along Curran street two hundred (200) feet to beginning point.

Also, all that tract of land lying and being in land lot 81, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and more fully described as beginning at a point on the east side of Curran street (83) eighty-three feet north of Anna street, thence east and parallel with Anna street, along a fence line one hundred and forty (140) feet to McDonald lot now under fence, thence north along the line of said lot sixty (60) feet to C. J. Sheehane's lot, thence westerly along Sheehane lot one hundred and ninety-four (194) feet to Curran street, thence southwardly along Curran street eighty-three (83) feet to beginning point.

JOHN C. WATTERS,
Administrator Estate of John H. Warren, deceased. dec10—4t—sat

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Scott and Ella Henderson on the 4th day of May, 1888, to the Equitable Loan and Security Company of Atlanta, Ga., (a corporation under the laws of the state of Georgia, having its principal office in Fulton county) to secure a loan of $211.20, payable in installments, as shown in said mortgage and evidenced by forty-eight notes; default having been made in the payment of said notes so as to authorize the exercise of said power, and the board of directors of said company having determined to exercise it, said Equitable Loan and Security Company will sell before the courthouse door of said Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in January, 1899, "all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and a part of lot of land number forty-seven (47) in the fourteenth (14th) district of said county, and being a triangle or triangular piece of land off the southeastern corner of the tract or parcel of land sold to Scott and Ella Henderson by Fannie Parks, by deed dated June 9th, 1891, and recorded in deed book C-4, 694, in clerk's office Fulton superior court; said triangular lot now fronting one hundred and ten (110) feet on what is now known as Merritts avenue; thence south along the east line of said lot thirty-four (34) feet, and the southerly line of said lot being one hundred (100) feet. Said property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash and the proceeds of sale applied as provided in said mortgage and a deed made to the purchaser. Equitable Loan and Security Company.

By WILLIAM S. THOMSON, Pres.
JOHN S. OWENS, Secretary.
dec 10 4t sat

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Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in January, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: The same being seized and held under and by virtue of fi. fas. issued by myself as tax collector of Fulton county, as the property of parties named below for their state and county taxes for the years 1894 and 1895.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 82, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Johnson street, between Mangum and Gray streets, and running back 135 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 50 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Hight. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. M. McGowan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. M. M. McGowan for state and county taxes for the year 1897, for the benefit of the American Building and Loan Association, transferee.

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 19 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, known as lot No. 45, as per plat of Inman Park by Joel Hurt, C. E., dated June 1, 1888, beginning on the north side of Euclid avenue at a point 60 feet west of Druid circle, and running thence in a northwesterly direction one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet, more or less, to an alley; thence southwestwardly along said alley twenty feet; thence in a southward direction one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet, more or less, to Euclid avenue; thence eastward along Euclid avenue ninety (90) feet to beginning point; being all and the same premises conveyed to C. A. Read by Fred. W. Cole, June 27, 1892, by deed recorded in book 14, page 56, Fulton county records, and conveyed to Jas. R. Collins by C. A. Read by deed dated June 1, 1893. The same sold for the benefit Caroline I. Chaney and H. W. Gilbert. Transferred for state and county taxes against said property, and against said J. R. Collins for the years 1894 and 1895.

A. P. STEWART.
dec 10-4t sat

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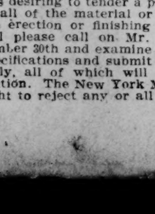
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EVERYBODY IS LOOKING FOR A PEDIGREE NOW, AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE IS SWAMPED

The Movement To Revive the Society of the Cincinnati in Georgia Meets with Instant Success, but There Is Complaint That Original List of Names Is Not Complete--One Investigator Runs Counter to Some Interesting Facts and Figures Regarding the Ancestry of the First People of Georgia.



BEGINNING AT THE BEGINNING. SPENDING THE DAY AT IT. SHE GOT I. NO ANCESTORS IN HIS.

The announcement that the Society of the Cincinnati was about to be revived in Georgia, and the publication in The Constitution yesterday morning of the list of family names that made the membership in that ancient, honorable and aristocratic order possible, has caused a tremendous stir in all sorts of circles. The weather yesterday was about as bad as it could be, but in spite of the weather a very large number of people went up to the capital in carriages, in street cars and on foot, to look into the mouldy and dust-covered books of the secretary of state's office after some sprouting branch of kinship that would give them an excuse for hunting a family tree. Secretary Cook and Messrs. Price, Cain and Johnson, his assistants, were kept busy from dawn to dusk chasing books and maps and pamphlets. The Constitution artist would make it appear that Mr. Cook quit the game early in the day, but this is not so. Mr. Cook only went out to lunch, and returned in a few hours to resume this work.

As the crowd thickened along toward noon, Captain Johnson caused to be printed a list of the proper names that the general order of the society published yesterday, required relationship, etc. This list, without Christian name or title, is as follows:

Elbert.	Martin.
McIntosh.	Meanly.
Matthews,	Milton.
Wayne.	O'Neal.
Wylly.	White.
Habersham.	Collins.
Berrien.	Fields.
Brice.	Lloyd.
Burnett.	Pearre.
Burroughs.	Ward.
Call.	d'Angely.
Cuthbert.	Hayes.
Eustace.	Hillary.
Fishbourne.	Jackson.
Forsyth.	Jordan.
Love.	Shick.
Lucas.	Wagnon.
Pendleton.	Baldwin.
de la Plaigne.	Holmes.
Smith.	Fayeroux.
Cowan.	Hunter.
Du Coins,	Sharpe.
Fennill.	Tetard.
Gunn.	Wilson.

Armed with this, Captain Johnson sat at the front entrance to the secretary of state's office, and during the day he gave a copy of it to every anxious caller.

x x x

Most of these callers were shy. Usually they came in with books under their arms, and they greeted the captain very much as an applicant for solicitor of a county court greets the governor.

"Good morning," said the thirty-first visitor, yesterday, smiling slightly.

"Good morning," said the captain, amiably.

"I called to—er--see—er—"

"Certainly," said the captain, reaching for his list.

"To see—er—about this Society of the Cincinnati." /

"Certainly," repeated the captain.

"I notice the name of Smith is in the list, and—er— my father's name was Smith."

"Certainly."

"He belonged to the Smiths of Dooly county."

"Yes."

"His great-grandfather was kin to Governor Smith."

"Ah!"

"Yes. Do you happen to know whether he was directly related to the Smith who belonged to the—er—Cincinnati?"

"No, ma'am."

"Did—er—my great-grandfather fight in the—er—war at that time?"

"I don't know, ma'am, for I wasn't there; but if you'll step into the next room I'll bring you books containing all the information we have about the Smith family."

"Thank you. I'm sorry to put you to so much trouble, but—"

"Not at all."

"But you see we're naturally anxious to find out if our family is connected with the original Smiths and—er—"

"Certainly."

"If they are, we're naturally anxious to find out about it."

"Of course."

So Captain Johnson takes his caller into the big library attached to the secretary of state's office, finds her a desk and a chair, piles up on the former a lot of ugly-looking books, and bows himself out just as she is staring through her lorgnette at a number of other ladies gathered there—and similarly occupied.

x x x

The thirty-second caller is a man, but he has books under his arm, too.

"I came to give you a little information about this Society of the Cincinnati business," he says.

"Certainly," responds the captain with his hand on the list.

"You know about it?"

The captain looks hard at his visitor to see that there is no joke in the remark, and then says:

"Yes—slightly."

"I don't care anything about it myself, but my family is a little ruffled because the name of Jones ain't in it."

"Certainly."

"The records show that Jonathan Jones was a brigadier general under General Smith."

"Of course."

"Fought all through the war, and was the bravest man in it."

"Jesso."

"You knew him?"

"Not personally. Fact is, I didn't meet him at the time at all, but I'm sorry now I didn't."

"I thought you would be. If he had lived until now he would be a bigger man in Cincinnati than Mark Hanna, and I want to know why his name ain't on the list."

"Certainly. Just step this way, and I'll give you—"

"Sorry to—"

"Don't mention it. Just take a seat inside, and I'll give you all the records. When you get through with them you can—"

"Thank you."

So Captain Johnson chases down more books and the boomer of the Jones dynasty takes off his cuffs, pulls up his sleeves and falls too.

x x x

By noon yesterday all the tables and desks in the secretary of state's office were occupied and there were very few books left on the shelves. Many prominent men and women called and some spent hours looking over the ancient records. A few left after a very short inspection, but whether they left early or late no visitor vouchsafed any information as to the result of his or her investigation. Late in the afternoon Captain Johnson took from the shelves a couple of volumes so old that they were almost crumbling to pieces and began, pensively, to read them. They were the original records of the founding of the Georgia colony, in the handwriting of the earl of Egmont, who was chairman of the British board of trustees having the affairs of the colony in charge.

From time to time trusted agents of the British government brought reports to England of colonial affairs, and these the earl religiously noted in the two books which, more than a century later, were brought to this country and turned over to the state. In one of the volumes appears the testimony of Colonel Stevens, reputed to have been an agent of the king, who, on his return to England, was closely questioned as to the condition of things in Georgia. The good old earl synopsizes his evidence in four or five closely written pages and here are some of the paragraphs he wrote:

"That a few freeholders had left Frederica, particularly one Samuel Perkins and one Allen, the latter being a very good for nothing fellow and Perkins being very troublesome.

"That Frank Moore, a vain, conceited, man, was at the head of the party of discontents, but had begged Colonel Oglethorpe's pardon for his behavior.

"That the inhabitants of Savannah are a vile crew of people, intolerably insolent to the magistrates even in open courts and have occasion for some person of superior authority and veiled with a kind of absolute authority to keep them under.

"That the only quiet and industrious people are the foreigners, and it was a great misfortune the trustees sent over any other, especially such as were made landholders and called themselves gentlemen, who do all they can to discourage any man from laboring and cultivating their land lest they should be examples that white men can live and support themselves without negroes.

"That Joe Pye is a young lad and very busy, but silly.

"That Augusta consists of a number of lawless Indian traders, all runaways for debt and all rogues.

"That rum is as much drunk as if it were legally admitted.

"That Bailiff Parker continues a great sot, but when sober has tolerable sense."

That Sam Tailor and Douglas and Hugh Anderson are employed—Douglas as a bookkeeper and Hugh as a schoolmaster. The merchant who employed Douglas said he was tired of him and but for mere charity would turn him off; that Anderson was loosing his credit, giving himself up to politics, so that gentlemen would no longer associate with him. Tailor had no business in the way of his profession and all three were so despised and neglected by gentlemen, who would not keep their company, that they consorted together at a public house which one Jenkins, another of their sort, had set up.

That one Bradley, a vile fellow, sent by the trustees to teach the inhabitants agriculture, had abused the trust and is in Charleston, poor, despised and pestered by his creditors.

The records show that this report was received by the trustees "with grief and reluctance," but that "it was manifestly and painfully the truth."

x x x

On another occasion Mr. Robert Howes, who had been clerk in his majesty's office at Savannah, returned to England and was cross-examined by the board of trustees. The official record, as made by the earl of Egmont, under date of June 6, 1739, is as follows, the language being that of the earl in setting forth the testimony of Mr. Howes:

"That he had long refused to sign the representation of negroes, because he feared they would take the work out of white man's hands, and impoverish them, as is the case in Charleston, where the tradesmen are all beggars by that means. Besides, he apprehended danger from the negroes rising and cutting their throats. But the promoters of that application said the negroes should not be allowed to work at anything but producing rice, a labor too hard for white men, and in feiling timber.

"That the promoters for the application for negroes were the Scotch gentry and Mrs. Williams, who, being a mercnant, had a private interest of her own in it.

"That it was very unfortunate for Savannah that the Scotch left their country lotts to live in town, where they set an example of extravagance and brought in their servants to work, which lessened the employment of the natural townsmen. That they prevailed on others to sign by assuring them that there should not be above two or three negroes to one white man.

"That the rum act is not at all regarded, and if any man has but a shilling he lays it out that way, not buying shoes or stockings. That from high to low the magistrates drink rum and are unwilling to inquire what others do in it. That this makes too many idle persons there, even the servants not caring to work above three hours, and then running to publick houses, spending the rest of the day there.

"That Mr. Thomas Christy is an easie sort of man.

"That Mr. Fallowfield is esteemed a greater, but not a rigid one, and is honest.

"That most of the inhabitants were pleased that Mr. Cambon was burned out.

"That our shutting up the stores fell hard on all the idle people, but as yet not above seven or eight had left the colony upon it.

"That the Free Mason Company, having spent all their money, is now broke up, and whilst they subsisted they met every Saturday at the tavern and revelled there until 2 o'clock next morning, when they would reel home.

"That in the hottest day of summer white men may work until 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that he himself did so work for three years, and had he left the colony but for his indiscretion in working one day in the full heat without any covering on his head, which struck him with a pain he never since could get clear of. That such indiscretions are common, but if prudently avoided there will be no occasion to complain of the country being too hot for the labor of white men.

"That the cotton tree will thrive, and, tho' a slow grower, some of the trees he planted bore pods in three or four years' time.

"That it is wise in the trustees not to allow the people to sell their lands, for in that case most of them would do it, and one rich man would buy half the country, for £500 would buy the whole town of Savannah."

x x x

Whether some of the callers at the secretary of state's office ran up against these records yesterday or not is uncertain, but the fact that they exist makes the result of investigation in that place somewhat doubtful.

"It's this way," said Captain Johnson last night. "If I had an ancestor, I'd look him up before I'd claim him."

And Captain Johnson knows more about it than most people.

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Sheriff Sales for January, 1899.

Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: One square Grand piano, No. 2,000, of the Schuntz make, located at No. 211 West Pine street, in the city of Atlanta, where the same can be seen. Levied on as the property of John W. Wells to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Morris & Treadwell, for use, etc., vs. said John W. Wells, principal, and R. S. Johnson, security.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, known as part of city lot No. 148, being part of original land lot No. 52, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, lying on the east side and fronting Gilmer street 25 feet, beginning at lot of Berry, and running north 200 feet, thence west 25 feet, thence south 200 feet, thence east 25 feet to beginning point, same being between Piedmont avenue and Butler street. Also, part of city lot No. 53, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the east side of Jennings alley 263 feet south of the corner of Woodward avenue and Jennings alley, and running thence south along Jennings alley 40 feet, thence east 100 feet to Terry street, thence north along the west side of Terry street 40 feet, thence west 100 feet to beginning point. Also, part of lot No. 22, of the Ponder subdivision of part of land lot No. 81, in the 14th district of said county of Fulton, commencing at the northwest corner of land formerly owner by W. S. Bell and on the south side of West Third street at a point 200 feet west of Ponder avenue and running thence west along the south side of West Third street 80 feet and extending south same width as front along west side of Bell's lot 80 feet, more or less. A deed having been filed and recorded for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of Cornelius Jordan to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Lee superior court in favor of Equitable Building and Loan Association vs. said Cornelius Jordan.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract of land, in the third ward of the city of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 44, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, known as lot 5 in a subdivision of nine acres, beginning at a point on north side of Logan street 241 feet west from Grant street and running west 53 feet, thence north uniform width of 53 feet 145 feet to an alley separating said nine acres tract from the old Hardin tract, said lien dating from March 16, 1897. A deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of W. H. Meyer to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Sarah V. Harper vs. said W. H. Meyer.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in land lot No. 83, and 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the southwest corner of Rock and Walnut streets and running thence west along Rock street 400 feet, more or less, to Vine street, thence south along Vine street 120 feet, more or less to May street, east along May street 400 feet, more or less, to Walnut street, thence north along Walnut street 120 feet, more or less, to beginning point; containing one and one-fifth acres, more or less. Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, commencing at the southeast corner of Vine and Simpson street, running thence south along the east side of Vine street and across a ten foot alley 200 feet, including said alley to Henry street, thence passing over Henry street and beginning at the southeast corner of Vine and Henry and running thence south along the east side of Vine street, thence across a 10 foot alley 200 feet, including said alley to Rock street, thence east along the north side of Rock street 400 feet to Walnut street, thence north along the west side of Walnut street and across the last mentioned alley 200 feet, including said last mentioned alley, to Henry street, thence passing over Henry street and beginning at the northwest corner of Henry and Walnut street, and running thence north along the west side of Walnut street and across said last mentioned alley 200 feet, including said alley to Simpson street, thence west along the south side of Simpson street 400 feet to beginning point. Levied on as the property of Joseph Lambert to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Fred Seltzer vs. said Joseph Lambert.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The one-fifth undivided interest in a certain lot in the city of Atlanta, situated at the corner of Marietta and Ponders avenue, and more particularly described as follows: Fronting 75 feet on the north side of Marietta street and running back along the east side of Ponders avenue same width as front, 100 feet. Levied on as the property of Mrs. A. Lamb to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from J. P. court, 1026th district G. M., in favor of Hatcher & Dunlap vs. said Mrs. A. Lamb. Levy made by Ia B. Lynch, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the state of Georgia, county of Fulton, and in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot No. 47 of the 14th district of Fulton county, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the west side of Jackson street 266 2-3 feet north of the northwest corner of Jackson street and Angier avenue, and running thence north along Jackson street 65 feet, thence extending back same width as front 174 feet. Deed recorded in book P4, page 660, in office clerk superior court, Fulton county. Levied on as the property of A. M. Reinhardt to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Mrs. Margaret C. Inman vs. said A. M. Reinhardt. A deed having been filed and recorded for purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 47 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the southeast corner of Angier avenue and Summit avenue and running thence east along the south side of Angier avenue 200 feet, thence southerly 85 feet, thence westerly 239 feet to Summit avenue, thence northerly along the east side of Summit avenue 129 feet to beginning point. Deed recorded in book P4, page 658, in clerk's office superior court Fulton county. Levied on as the property of A. M. Reinhardt to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Mrs. Margaret C. Inman vs. said A. M. Reinhardt. A deed having been filed and recorded for purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A house and lot described as commencing on the north side of Chapel street 50 feet east of Tatnal street, thence running east along said Chapel street 50 feet and extending north same width as front 100 feet. Levied on as the property of Narcissa Starnes to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Mutual Loan and Banking Company vs. said Narcissa Starnes.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A lot or tract of land fronting seventy-six (76) feet on the east side of Lindsey street and extending back east same width as front 133 feet, more or less, and being 75 feet north of Weston street, in the plat of the northwest quarter of land lot No. 111 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and being the same lot conveyed to Patrick Ryan for purpose of sale for purchase money by G. A. Cooper and Elizabeth M. Hoyt, by deed recorded in book 137, page 367, Record of Deeds, in clerk's office of Fulton superior court. Levied on as the property of Patrick Ryan to satisfy two fi. fas. issued from J. P. court 1224 district, G. M., in favor of Hoyt & Cooper vs. said Patrick Ryan. Levy made by J. J. Miller, L. C.

December 3, 1898.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.

dec10 17 24 31-sat

RECEIVER'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—In pursuance of an order of the superior court of said county, passed November 25, 1898, in the case of C. C. Tucker et al., versus the Georgia Building, Loan and Savings Association, I will sell for cash at public outcry, before the courthouse door, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in January, 1899, the following described real estate and personal property now held by me as receiver of said defendant association to-wit:

1. All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 111, of the 14th district of Fulton county, being lot No. 159 of block "N," of the subdivision of the northwest fourth of said land lot, fronting on the east side of Ashby street 76 feet and running back, with same width as front, 120 feet, being the lot sold to John Stegall by S. B. Hoyt and G. A. Cooper on October 31, 1890.

2. All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta and part of land lot 82, of the 14th district of Fulton county, commencing at a point 123 feet from the southwest corner of Maple and Rhodes streets and running thence west along Rhodes street 80 feet, thence south 200 feet, thence east 80 feet, thence north 90 feet, to beginning point, being part of block 12, as per subdivision of land made by Judge John Collier, and a part of the most southerly land conveyed by W. W. McAfee to John B. and Emma Goodwin, October 25, 1883.

3. A certain tract or parcel of land situated in the city of Americus, Sumter county, Ga., fronting on Lee street 200 feet, thence running east 210 feet, thence south 200 feet, thence west 210 feet, being one acre more or less, bounded west by Lee street and north, east and south by lots of R. T. Byrd, being originally a part of lot No. 205.

4. One Yost typewriter, one letter press and one small roller-top desk.

The sale of said property will be subject to confirmation or rejection of said court.

This December 1, 1898.

SHEPARD BRYAN,
Receiver of the Georgia Building, Loan and Savings Association.
dec 10 17 24 31—sat

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FOR RENT
CORNER Marietta and Peachtree streets, well arranged for bank or office; good vault; one of the best locations in the city, rent reasonable to right party.
No. 124 Peachtree st., corner store, $55.
No. 51 Magnolia street, railroad front, coal and wood yard, $30.
No. 163 Marietta street, store, $15.
Offices, rooms and large hall, in Healey building, corner Marietta and Peachtree A few offices in the Fitten building, corner Marietta and Broad streets. Free heat, light and elevator service; the best office location in the city, and the lowest rent.
Offices and rooms in the Emery-Steiner block, cor. N. Broad st., and bridge.
No. 51 N. Forsyth street, 18 rooms, $60.
Corner Moreland and McLendon avenues, in Edgewood, on car line, elegant 9-room house, handsomely furnished, waterworks and furnace, only $30.
No. 109 E. Georgia avenue, 6-room cottage, $20.
No. 187 E. Simpson street, 7 rooms, $18.
No. 43 Washington street, 6 rooms, $18.
Local money on hand to loan on Atlanta real estate, at low rates of interest. Absolutely no delay, money forthcoming as soon as titles are found satisfactory.
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Real Estate, Loan, Renting and Insurance Agents.
$5,000—For property renting for $60 per month; 8 houses and corner lot 150x150; near in.
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G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent
14 Wall Street, Kimball House
If you are considering the question of change of business location for New Year, or want to enter into business, remember that I am headquarters for central store property, and can place you well on almost any of our best business streets. We can also fit you up in well-situated office rooms, and if 'tis a home you are looking for, remember we have some very desirable ones on our list. Come by and get one of my descriptive lists, or let us mail you one. We are ready at all times to show property that we have to offer.
G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall Street.

CHANGES MADE IN SCHOOLS

Committee on Schools and Teachers Met Yesterday.

SCHOOL OPENS NEXT MONDAY

Negro Pupils Will Be Dismissed at Noon Because of the Emancipation Day Celebration.

The committee on schools and teachers, of the board of education, held an important meeting yesterday morning for the purpose of assigning teachers to places left vacant during the past few days. The committee remained in session only a short time and will not meet again until immediately before the board holds its January meeting.

Miss Estelle Meriwether, who has been acting as supernumerary at Ivy Street school for some time, was assigned to the sixth grade, Formwalt Street school, to take the place of Miss Jennie Doar. The latter young lady has been in ill health for some time and has been granted a leave of absence until March 1st.

Miss Dora Davidson was assigned to the second grade B, State Street school. This vacancy was caused by the resignation of Miss Pocahontas Hutchinson, of the fifth grade, State Street school. Miss Hutchinson has been in delicate health for some time and resigned under the advice of her physician.

The teachers in State Street school, from the second to the fourth grades, were all promoted one grade, and Miss Davidson was placed in charge of the second grade. This lessens the number of supernumeraries and it is probable that several will soon be placed on the list by the board.

Schools Will Open Monday.

Christmas holidays for the school children will end with Sunday night. Monday morning the bells will call them to their duties at the usual time and the second term of the public schools will commence. In a number of the grades several new textbooks will be used and the children are expected to master them before June.

Pupils of the negro schools will be dismissed next Monday at 12 o'clock. This is done by order of the executive committee of the board of education, in order that the negro children may participate in the celebration of Emancipation Day. Major Slaton has notified all negro teachers to dismiss their classes next Monday at noon.

Wants Change in Illinois Troops.

Washington, December 30.—Senator Mason, of Illinois, saw Secretary Alger today and urged that the Ninth regiment of immunes be shifted from their present camp outside of Santiago. It is said that they are in a swampy locality which induces disease, and that many deaths have resulted. Major Harrison, of the regiment, was with the senator to point out the necessity of a change.

ALLEGED PLUMBING THIEVES.

Were Chased by Mounted Officers and Landed in Prison—Houses Have Been Looted.

Yesterday morning Mounted Officers Lanford and Seals chased two negroes who are said to be the noted plumbing thieves, and after a long run from the corner of Richardson and Pryor streets to Windsor street the negroes were captured and sent to the police barracks.

The youths arrested gave their names as Ernest Woods and Reuben Thomas. They were pointed out to the officers, who will testify in court that they saw the negroes enter one of the vacant houses which was looted of all plumbing fixtures and were seen to leave with their booty in a sack.

For two or three months past the stealing of fixtures from vacant houses has been reported, and the police have been trying to catch the guilty parties. In every case reported the thieves were said to be two negro boys.

The officers say they have the right parties and that they will have no trouble in convicting them.

DEATH OF DEPUTY TRIMBLE.

Will Be Buried at College Park This Morning.

Deputy Sheriff Trimble died yesterday morning from the injuries received some weeks ago through the falling of the elevator in the new county jail. His death was not unexpected, as for some days past his condition was considered hopeless.

The funeral will occur today at 11 o'clock. The services will be conducted from the East Point Baptist church and the interment will be at College Park.

The attaches of the sheriff's office met this morning and passed resolutions upon the death of the officer.

Death of Miss McWilliams.

Miss Molly E. McWilliams, daughter of Mr. George McWilliams, of 113 Stonewall street, died Friday night at her father's residence after an illness of long duration.

The funeral will take place today and the interment will be at Mount Gilead cemetery.

Northwest Has Cold Weather.

St. Paul, Minn., December 30.—From 55 above zero yesterday the mercury dropped rapidly, reaching 16 below today. It is 20 below at Moorehead, 30 below at Winnipeg, 20 below at Duluth and 26 below at Battleford in the Canadian northwest. Continued cold is promised for the balance of the year.

Charged with Intimidation.

Waycross, December 30.—(Special.)—Three men from Dupont were before United States Commissioner J. G. Spottswood in this city today. They are charged with intimidating voters in the congressional election at Dupont. These men were the managers of the election, their names being Joe Jones, justice of the peace; Marion Hughes and Tom Lee. Commissioner Spottswood postponed the case till a later day.